FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 197 *11 October 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Paul Warnke Resigns as Director of Arms Control Agency AA 1
First Meeting of UN Disarmament Commission Held on 9 Oct AA 1

CSCE/MBFR

Further MBFR Concessions Will Not Be Made by Socialist States BB 1
[Sokholov]

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Variations to Article on Results of CEMA Session CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]
News, Information Agencies Conference Opens CC 1

GENERAL

Security Council 'Regrets' U.S. Visas for Smith Party A 1
Security Council Calls for Cease-Fire in Lebanon A 1
General Debate Continues at UN General Assembly Session A 2
Mideast Situation A 2
PRC's Intrigues A 3
Survey of CEMA Activity Circulated at UN Session [Makurin] A 3
U.S. Delegates at Commerce Congress Favor Trade With USSR A 4
[Zherevilov, Matyash]
Congress Ends A 5
PRC Delegate's Remarks at Sea Law Conference A 5

UNITED STATES

Spy Trial of Soviet Diplomats Labeled 'Police Farce' B 1
[Roshchin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]
Senator Church Issues Statement Favoring SALT Agreement B 2
U.S. Business Shows Growing Interest in Trade With USSR [Yuzhin] B 2
American Scientists Value Cooperation With Soviet Union [Gan] B 2
Senate Endorses Pentagon's Record Military Budget B 3
Funding of Neutron Bomb Result of Efforts of 'Diehards' B 3
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 4 Oct]
Saber-Rattling Campaign [Orlov] B 4
Under Secretary Benson Confirms Mideast Arms Sales B 5
Pentagon Resists Congress' Attempt To Limit Arms Exports B 6
UPI Reports U.S.-PRC Talks on Sale of Satellite [Doronin] B 6
U.S. Electronic Surveillance Activities Include Britain B 6
Demonstration in New York Protests Smith Visit B 7
Washington's Economic Policy Exploits Latin America B 7
U.S. Colonial Rule Over East Samoa Further Consolidated [Orlov] B 8

Novikov-Led Delegation Returns From Joint Housing Session B 8
CIA Recruits Students, Teachers in Academic Community B 9
Additions to Article on Spy Trial of Soviet UN Employees B 9

CHINA

Hua Kuo-feng for 'Militaristic' Remarks [(Sinitsyn)] C 1
PRC Called on To Restore Friendly Relations [Vasilyev] C 1
PRC's 'Strategic Railway' Between Sinkiang, Tibet Scored [Vekov] C 2
Chinese Marxist-Leninist Li Ta-chao Commemorated C 3
[Krivtsov in PRAVDA 6 Oct]
Corrections to PRAVDA Article on Huang Hua, PRC Policies C 4

EAST EUROPE

GDR Celebrates 29th Anniversary; Soviet Greetings D 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings [PRAVDA 7 Oct] D 1
Ustinov Greets Hoffmann [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct] D 2
Battleships Arrive in Rostock D 2
Anniversary Reception in Moscow [KRASNAYZ VZEZDA 7 Oct] D 2
CSSR Celebrates Anniversary of People's Army D 3
Ustinov Greets Dzur [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct] D 3
CSSR Attache Holds Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct] D 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Italian Parliament Officials on MBFR, Arms Trade With U.S. E 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
PCI Berlinguer Leaves Moscow After Visit E 1
PRAVDA Rejects Claim of Connection With Aldo Moro Death E 1
[Tamarin in PRAVDA 6 Oct]
Soviet-Finnish Commission's Jubilee Session Ends E 2
Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation Begins Talks in Copenhagen E 3
Accords Signed E 3
Briefs: Soviet Warship to Italy E 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Report on Preparations for Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. Talks F 1
PRAVDA: 'Euphoria' Over Camp David Noticeably Dampened [11 Oct] F 2
Glazunov on Reopening of Talks F 2
Losev Commentary F 3
Timoshkin Comments on 'Secret' Camp David Agreements F 5
Egyptian Authorities Suppressing Opposition to Treaties F 6
Israeli Economic Moves in Occupied Land Aimed at Annexation F 7
[ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY]
Moscow Reports on Convening of Arab Summit F 7
Al-Qadhdhafi Condemns Outcome of Camp David Talks F 8
Relative Calm Returns to Beirut After Fierce Battles F 9
Strikes Continue in Iran; Situation Tense F 10
Report on Plenary Meeting of PDRY Party Central Committee F 10

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Paper Views Developing Soviet-Greek Relations, Amity G 1
[Korolev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Oct]
TASS Discusses New Long-Term Trade Agreement With Turkey [Markushev] G 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

World Solidarity Day With S. African Political Prisoners H 1
TASS Commentary [Bokhonko] H 1
ANC Statement [Bunting] H 2
'Election Farce' in Namibia a Challenge to World Public [IZVESTIYA] H 3
Time Ripe for 'Decisive Action' Against S. African Racists [Dolgov] H 3
Botha Voices Confidence in Western Support for Regime H 4
Fascist Coup by Mercenaries in Rhodesia Not Impossible [IZVESTIYA] H 5
IZVESTIYA Hails Soviet Economic Assistance to Angola H 5

INDOCHINA

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Reports Kampuchean Invasion Attempt L 1
Vietnam's Nguyen Thanh Le Thanks USSR for Support L 1
Vietnamese Delegation's African Tour Hailed [NOVOYE VREMYA] L 2
Nguyen Duy Trinh Arrives in Moscow En Route From New York L 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Teng's Japan Visit Postponement Discussed [Tsvetov] M 1
JSP Delegation Leader Discusses Visit to USSR M 1
No Prospects Seen in Japan's Trade With PRC [Volkov, Tsvetov] M 2
FRG Chancellor Schmidt Arrives in Tokyo M 3
Japanese-U.S. Trade, Fishing Talks End 'in Failure' M 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kapitonov Edits Anthology on CPSU Organizational Work [PRAVDA 7 Oct] R 1
Shcherbitskiy at Azerbaijani Festival Closing Concert R 1
Romanov Attends Leninist Readings on Constitution R 1
Grishin, Afanasyev at Moscow Readings on Brezhnev Book R 2
Solomentsev, Zimyanin Attend Moscow Conference on VUZes R 2
Aliyev Present at Museum Opening Ceremony in Baku R 2
Briefs: Lenin Monument in Birobidzhan R 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA Reports 71 Million Hectares of Grain Gathered T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 9-10 Oct T 1
Grain Harvesting, Seed Quality in RSFSR Reviewed T 1
Osychkin: Spare Parts Shortage Delays Some Sowing T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1043 Earth Satellite Launched 10 Oct U 1
'Valuable Information' Gained From Salyut Research U 1

PAUL WARNKE RESIGNS AS DIRECTOR OF ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

LD102306Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and special representative of the United States at the talks with the Soviet Union, Paul Warnke, has tendered in a resignation, motivating it by personal reasons. President Carter has accepted the resignation, which will come into force in a few weeks time.

FIRST MEETING OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION HELD ON 9 OCT

LD100906Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 10, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Matyash, reports:

The United Nations Disarmament Commission held its first meeting at U.N. headquarters on Monday. Resumption of the activity of this United Nations agency, which includes all member-countries of the organization, was envisaged by a decision of the recent special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly. It will be recalled that the final document of the session reflected many provisions of the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at that forum "On Practical Ways of Ending the Arms Race" which enlisted broad support and approval at the United Nations.

Opening the meeting of the commission, Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. secretary-general, stressed the urgent need of ending the arms race and of disarmament, of making a specific contribution to the implementation of the full-scale disarmament program advanced by the United Nations special session.

Kurt Waldheim said that consistent and persistent efforts were absolutely necessary for translating the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations special session into practical initiatives which through active talks could help accomplishing specific tasks and aims in the field of disarmament.

The U.N. secretary-general also expressed confidence that the international community would redouble its efforts aimed at curbing the arms race. Waldheim said that the Disarmament Commission, representing all United Nations member countries, could render inestimable assistance to contain and, in the final analysis, to turn back the arms race, which is absorbing tremendous resources and energy of mankind.

India's representative M.A. Vellodi was elected to be the chairman of the commission.

FURTHER MBFR CONCESSIONS WILL NOT BE MADE BY SOCIALIST STATES

LD102024Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch on the MBFR talks [as heard] from Andrey Sokholov in Vienna:

During the talks the socialist countries have clearly declared their readiness to do everything in order to mutually secure the initial positive result and begin working out concrete agreements. The general opinion of the close-to-the-talks quarter is that of late, and especially after the 15th round of talks, there appeared good chances of achieving these goals. It became possible due to new important proposals put forward by the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia last June. The proposals helped to bring closer together the sides' standpoints on quite a number of problems discussed at the talks.

The socialist countries' proposals are important and up to date mostly because they represent an alternative to the arms race, whipped up by the NATO, and lay the basis for an agreement satisfactory to all the participating states. The proposals are also concrete and detailed. It must be noted that the proposals of the Western countries found their reflections in the commitments. For instance, the commitments stipulate that the ceiling on the strength of armed forces of both sides be fixed after the reduction takes place. Proposals for selective reduction of arms, for proportional reduction of Soviet and U.S. armed forces during the first phase and some others, can also be found in the commitments put forward by the socialist countries. At the same time the socialist countries demand that the Western states, excluding the United States, commit themselves to carrying out equivalent reduction during phase two. Actually, this demand is a demand for the mutual and equal reduction and the main thing is that the new proposals of the socialist countries are based on the principles of equality, mutuality and noninsisting of damage to the security of either side.

The proposals have been the matter of discussion for 4 months already and most observers here believe that it is about time to give a coherent answer to them, but the NATO countries, as can be gathered from the plenary meeting and the news conference, are demanding further concessions on the part of the Warsaw Treaty states. They are stubbornly (?clinging) to absolutely unrealistic stands which have been hampering the talks for already 5 years. It is quite clear that such a position cannot be possibly approved by the socialist states, but just as in the past they are ready to consider any positive proposals which, they hope, would be soon put forward by their Western partners.

VARIATIONS TO ARTICLE ON RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION

The following additions to the article entitled "Results of 87th CEMA Session in Ulaanbaatar," published on page CC 1 of the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, were taken from an unattributed article published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 October Morning Edition on page 3:

Page CC 1, paragraph one, last line, IZVESTIYA reads...to October 1, 1978. Taking part in the session were the following representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, G. Szeker of Hungary, Le Thanh Nghi of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, G. Weiss of the GDR, C.R. Rodriguez of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, F. Kaim of Poland, I. Patan of Romania, K.F. Katushev of the USSR and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government I. Pulja, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

CEMA Secretary K.V. Faddeyev took part in the session.

M. Peljee, Mongolian representative on the Executive Committee, presided at the session.

The opening session...supplying additional passage and picking up paragraph two, line one. Page CC 1, paragraph two, last line, IZVESTIYA version reads...of socialist construction. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal gave a high assessment of CEMA's activity and also dwelled on questions of the prospects of development of the gradual all-round rapprochement of the socialist community countries, socialist economic integration and the tasks of the further expansion of Mongolia's participation in the international socialist division of labor.

The Executive Committee...supplying additional passage and picking up paragraph three line one. Same page, paragraph three, last line, IZVESTIYA version reads...Mongolian People's Republic. The fraternal countries have helped Mongolia in creating a number of large-scale industrial agricultural, scientific research and cultural and consumer services projects comprising the foundation of its national economy, in carrying out geological prospecting operations, in the Mongolian side's elaboration of the directions of the long-term development of the most important sector of the national economy, and in the training of national cadres.

At the session...supplying additional passage and picking up paragraph four, line one. Page CC 2, last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA version reads...decisions on them.

The Executive Committee session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Those taking part in the session expressed profound thanks to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the Mongolian Government for the hospitality shown to them, for the creation of good conditions for the successful work of the Executive Committee and also for the opportunity given them to familiarize themselves with the attainments in the country's socioeconomic and cultural development... supplying additional passage.

NEWS, INFORMATION AGENCIES CONFERENCE OPENS

LD101206Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--A meeting of top officials of information agencies and press agencies of socialist countries opened in Moscow today. It is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They will discuss questions of cooperation between the agencies and their objectives at the present stage.

SECURITY COUNCIL 'REGRETS' U.S. VISAS FOR SMITH PARTY

LD111002Y Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 11, TASS--The U.N. Security Council met here on Tuesday at the request of the group of the African and non-aligned states. It examined the question of illegal actions by the U.S. administration, which allowed chief of the racialist Rhodesian regime Ian Smith to visit the country in violation of the U.N. resolutions prohibiting the U.N. member-countries the issue of entry visas to representatives of the unlawful Salisbury regime.

In their speeches, representatives of India, Nigeria, Kuwait, Mauritius, Czechoslovakia and a number of other countries described these actions by the U.S. administration as those undermining the efforts of the international community for the isolation of the unlawful regime in Rhodesia and encouraging the regime to a further pursuance of the policy of repressions and massacre against the Zimbabwe people.

Addressing the meeting, USSR Permament Representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the actions of the United States are actually directed at giving a semblance of legality to the manoeuvres by Smith, who strives to consolidate the so-called "internal settlement" with the aim of preserving the colonialist racialist order in Rhodesia.

The Soviet delegation, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, repeatedly declared that it is only through liquidation of the unlawful Rhodesian regime that it is possible to ensure genuine self determination for the Zimbabwe people. The Soviet representative specially stressed that for the speediest attainment of this goal it is vital that all the countries strictly observe the sanctions against Rhodesia. It is quite obvious, Oleg Troyanovskiy went on to say, that any "dialogues" with the racialists and statements on the necessity to influence their "convictions" only lead aside from effective measures for the resolution of the Rhodesian problem. He expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's [word indistinct] for the efforts directed at immediately turning over power in Zimbabwe to genuine representatives of that country's people--the Patriotic Front.

The Security Council adopted a resolution expressing regret and concern over the actions of the U.S. administration and calling on the United States that it strictly observe the sanctions against Rhodesia established by the Security Council.

The resolution had the support of 11 Security Council members. The USA, the FRG, Britain and Canada abstained in voting.

SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON

LD080512Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The UN Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution calling on all parties in the conflict in Lebanon to halt the armed clashes and observe the cease-fire. The Security Council resolution calls for the restoration of peace in Lebanon based on the preservation of its unity, territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty.

The Security Council's resolution is addressed to Israel, which is behind the events in Lebanon, to the Lebanese extreme rightist forces and to those American quarters that actively encourage Tel Aviv and the rightists to achieve their schemes for the practical partition of the state of Lebanon and for attacking the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese progressive patriotic forces.

The Israeli aggressors are widening the scope of their armed intervention in the events in Lebanon. In the opinion of informed observers, the barbaric shelling of Beirut by Israeli ships is only a prelude to a new attack on Lebanon. Tel Aviv is sending new consignments of U.S. weapons, instructors and advisers to its allies in Lebanon and addresses highly impudent threats to Syria, whose military units form the backbone of the Arab deterrent forces. As for Washington, it is trying everything to internationalize the Lebanese crisis to use it to widen its neocolonialist positions in the Arab world. Even the commentators of American newspapers are writing openly about it.

Now it is the duty of the Security Council to use all the possibilities provided for in the UN Charter to achieve the actual implementation of the resolution on halting the armed clashes in Lebanon.

GENERAL DEBATE CONTINUES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Mideast Situation

LD081516Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 8, TASS (TASS correspondent)--The Middle East situation, remaining potentially dangerous to the countries of that area and to the cause of peace and international security on the whole, is central to the general political debate at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. Representatives of most states condemned at the debate the attempts at a separate settlement to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the Arab peoples.

The peoples of the Arab countries highly evaluate the Soviet Union's consistent line towards eliminating the dangerous seat of tension in the Middle East, a TASS correspondent was told by permanent representative of Libya to the United Nations Organization, M.R. al-Kikhiya.

In the course of the debate, support was expressed for the Soviet Union's call for the resumption of the Geneva conference, which was specially established for the resolution of basic issues of comprehensive peace settlement in that area. The time has come for the international community to make intensive efforts in order to contribute to the holding of the Geneva conference soon. This would help towards establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, said Foreign Minister of Bahrain M. al Khalifah. Diplomatic actions taken without the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization do not lead to peace in the Middle East.

"Those who are pursuing a position of strength policy, Foreign Minister of Kuwait S. as-Sabah pointed out, have recently made a fresh attempt at regaining their domination in the Middle East." He noted that the separate moves are a source of great concern for the Government of Kuwait. Any efforts can produce nothing but an illusion of peace without full withdrawal of Israel troops from all the Arab territories occupied by it and restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs H. Ibrahim said that Jordan declares for a just peace in the Middle East, and therefore it supports all efforts directed at attaining an all-embracing settlement, which is to ensure the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Representatives of the socialist states declare for a lasting peace in the Middle East, against the anti-Arab deal between Israel and Egypt.

We have always considered, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed, that any separate talks on the Middle East problem are in sharp conflict with the vital interests of the Arab peoples. They never led to peace, but rather caused further instability, complications and conflicts. We continue to maintain, the minister said, that the most appropriate place for the attainment of a comprehensive settlement is the Geneva conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

PRC's Intrigues

LD101022Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 10, TASS--In the course of the general political debate continuing at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, representatives of peace-loving states have given a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of Peking, which constitute a threat to peace and international security. The crude provocations by the present Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have clearly exposed its aggressive designs and expansionist encroachments.

"Following into the footstep of the colonialists, the forces of expansionism and great-power hegemonism are now trying to sow discord, suspicion and animosity among the countries of South East Asia," stressed Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh.

"Their actions are in deep conflict with the striving of the countries of that region for peace, friendship and cooperation."

Speaking from the rostrum of the United Nations Organization, representatives of tens of states declared their solidarity with Vietnam. "The German Democratic Republic, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer pointed out, is supporting measures directed at ensuring security in Asia. That is why we are concerned over the recent developments in the Far East and South East Asia, where the peoples of Vietnam and Laos are again forced to defend themselves against acts of aggression and interference from the outside."

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge declared: "The heroic people of Vietnam, an inspiring example to all peoples fighting for national liberation, has today become target of a new perfidious aggression and provocation, whose organizers do not conceal their expansionist designs."

Members of the international community also condemned the attempts of Peking, which is teaming up with the most reactionary imperialist circles, to torpedo the process of detente. "It would be an unpardonable mistake, said Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, to underestimate the danger stemming from the broadening collusion between the forces of imperialism and great-power chauvinism to the cause of peace and security of nations. This alliance of the most reactionary groupings is trying to eliminate detente and revive the positions of strength policy."

SURVEY OF CEMA ACTIVITY CIRCULATED AT UN SESSION

LD100954Y Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 10, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Igor Makurin, reports: The delegation of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance at the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly circulated a survey of CMEA activity in 1977.

It points out that during this period CMEA member-countries witnessed a growth of efficiency of social production, deepening and improvement in economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which ensured a further advance of the economy and an increase on this basis of the material welfare and culture standards of the population of those countries.

CMEA activity, the survey emphasises, rested on implementation of a comprehensive programme of deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist integration of the CMEA member-countries. Its successful implementation promoted strengthening of the might of the socialist countries, rise in the role of cooperation in levelling their economic development. According to the figures of the survey, this made it possible to surpass by five per cent in 1977 the level of national income for CMEA member-countries, as a whole, of 1976, and by 12 per cent as compared with 1975.

The bigger volume of national income made possible a broad programme of capital construction in 1977. As compared with 1976, the volume of capital investments in the economy of the CMEA countries as a whole increased by 4.3 per cent in 1977 and by approximately nine per cent as compared with 1975.

The survey also points to the successful development of scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the comprehensive programme in science and technology. Over 10,000 theoretical and applied works were completed in the six years after its adoption. More than 1,200 technological processes were worked out and over 1,300 new types of materials, products and preparations were developed.

Cooperation between CMEA member-countries and developing countries is successfully expanding, and an important aspect of it is their assistance in industrilisation and the building up of an independent national economy, in extending and strengthening their state sector. The survey emphasises that the CMEA member-countries have rendered and are rendering economic and technical assistance to 78 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the construction of 3,560 industrial enterprises and other projects in various fields of the national economy, including 2,685 already built and placed into service.

Guided by the decisions of the CMEA Executive Committee and the spirit of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the document emphasises, CMEA during 1977 maintained regular contacts with over 30 international economic and scientific and technical organisations, including the United Nations.

U.S. DELEGATES AT COMMERCE CONGRESS FAVOR TRADE WITH USSR

LD061946Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Orlando (Florida), October 6, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Zherevilov and Vladimir Matyash report: The representatives of the U.S. business circles are coming out at the 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which is now under way here, for the normalization of Soviet-American commerical and economic relations.

Our experience shows, it was stated by R. Broadwater, vice president of the Coca Cola Company, that cooperation with the Soviet Union yields mutual benefit. It doubtlessly holds out big prospects for the future. The American companies are aware that still standing in the way of commercial relations with the Soviet Union are such legislative obstacles as lack of the most favoured nation treatment.

I fully share the view of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, expressed at the recent meeting with prominent representatives of the U.S. business world, that it is now necessary not to complicate the present situation by putting up discriminatory obstacles in trade, but to remove the existing barriers, he stressed.

Robert Bean, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Chicago, uniting the major firms of the industrial Midwest of the United States, told TASS correspondent: We wish to trade with the Soviet Union on equal and mutually advantageous terms. The Chicago business circles come out resolutely against the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment, which artificially restricts the development of Soviet-American trade. We are convinced that reason will triumph and U.S. trade with the Soviet Union will be finally given the "green light."

Trade, without doubt, brings closer different countries and peoples, it was stressed by Scott Martins, vice-president of one of the major local building companies Arvida. We firmly stand for the expansion of international trade, with the Soviet Union included.

The state of Florida is already sensing the fruitful results of such cooperation. Soviet ships regularly unload in the big port of Tampa on the coast of the Mexican Gulf. Under an agreement with the American Occidental Petroleum Company, they deliver from the USSR ammonia and take back to the Soviet Union superphosphate acid for the production of mineral fertilizers.

Congress Ends

LD071828Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In Orlando, Florida, the 26th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce has ended. Attention was focused on the pressing problems of the further development of trade and economic relations between the East and West. The speech by Verity, chairman of the board of the U.S. component of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, was listened to with great interest. He talked of the recent meeting in Moscow with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The U.S. business world, he stated, is showing an increasing interest in the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In connection with this, we, the representatives of the business circles, were greatly impressed by the business-like and constructive meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who again stressed that the Soviet Union is tirelessly favoring the development of good and mutually beneficial relations with the United States and the removal of existing obstacles.

PRC DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT SEA LAW CONFERENCE

OW71834Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Maritime Hegemonism"]

[Excerpt] At the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Chinese delegate advocated that all ocean-going ships be classified into two categories--ordinary and special-purpose ships. Tankers that transport oil and petroleum products, scientific survey ships and warships fall into the latter category. In the Chinese Government's opinion, the special-purpose ships should obtain permission of a coastal country before they pass through the [word indistinct] waters of that country.

SPY TRIAL OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS LABELED 'POLICE FARCE'

LD101828Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--The trial of two Soviet diplomats in the United States, V. Enger and R. Chernyayev, was described by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA as a "police farce."

"That their 'case' was a frame-up from the very beginning and that it was a provocation planned and staged by the American intelligence service was directly admitted during the trial by Kerry-Taylor, an official of the FBI counter-intelligence division," writes the author of the article, Boris Roshchin. "Moreover, attorney Deltufo, who made at the very beginning a so-called open statement to the jury, confirmed that the FBI had specially staged this 'action' in order, he alleged, to expose the activities of the Soviet intelligence service in the USA."

Naval officer Arthur Lindberg who was called as a "witness" during the trial is described in the article as a "classical type of an agent provocateur, a paid police informer," who decided to "improve his circumstances" in this way. Lindberg was promised 10,000 dollars for giving evidence required of him in the Chernyayev and Enger case.

As soon as Arthur Lindberg appeared in court, one embarassing statement came after another. The newspaper New York CITY NEWS reported that the "main witness" got hopelessly confused in his evidence. Describing Chernyayev during preliminary investigation Lindberg pictured him as thick-set, round-faced bespectacled man with brown hair. But it turned out during the trial that Chernyayev was a lean man with thin hair of an uncertain colour and that he wore no spectacles. No doubt, this FBI agent will hardly be commended by his bosses for such a blunder. Nevertheless, Lindberg had to assert at the trial that Chernyayev was the selfsame man he described during the preliminary investigation.

Other "eye-witnesses" were also called at the trial. Strangely enough, all of them without exception were FBI staff members, the article says.

"The FBI agents go to such lengths in lying at the trial that those sitting in the courtroom feel embarassed. At one of the latest sessions a new witness, an FBI agent, who earlier asserted that he himself had seen Enger putting something in a cache in a telephone booth, had to admit when cornered by questions from the defence that he had seen nothing and publicly retracted his own words.

"And so on and so forth. In short, every interrogation of a witness at the trial, every new piece of evidence is a new failure for the FBI. This cannot be concealed even by the American press.

"The trial is not yet over. But already today the question arises: What is behind all this tragicomedy? Or let us repeat the sacramental question of classical jurisprudence: Who stands to gain from this? There can be only one answer to this question: This is a police provocation staged by the American secret police, a provocation of which the main aim is to prevent the normal development of relations between the Soviet Union and the USA."

This clumsy farce to a script written by the American secret police can only do harm to Soviet-American relations, the article says in conclusion.

"One would like to believe that it is not the masterminds of this farce of a trial who will determine the character of development of relations between the two countries."

[Moscow TASS English at 1303 GMT on 7 October notes: "Every sensible man cannot but draw the conclusion that the unfounded court trial in the so-called "case" of R.P. Chernyayev and V.A. Enger must be immediately ended and they must be given an opportunity to leave for their homeland unimpeded."]

SENATOR CHURCH ISSUES STATEMENT FAVORING SALT AGREEMENT

LD081748Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Frank Church, a prominent U.S. politician, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke in favor of a speedy signing of the new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. He has published a statement in Washington in which he stresses that the signing of the agreement will definitely correspond to the interests of U.S. national security. Church has epxressed his firm conviction that the new agreement could be signed by the end of this year.

U.S. BUSINESS SHOWS GROWING INTEREST IN TRADE WITH USSR

LD100240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco--TASS correspondent Boris Yuzhin reports: The growing interest of American business circles in the development of commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union was demonstrated by a conference in Santa Clara (California) devoted to the prospects for trade between the United States and the socialist countries. Over 150 representatives of the U.S. west coast business world took part.

Speaking at the meeting, K. Jenkins, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade, declared that a constructive, multifaceted approach to the development of commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union was in the interests of the U.S. economy. K. Jenkins expressed the hope that the signing of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons would facilitate a general improvement in Soviet-American relations, including those in the field of commercial and economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union is the natural trade partner of the United States, T. Christiansen, head of the international trade department of Hewlett-Packard Corporation, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The development of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the United States is in the interests of both countries, he stressed.

However, acting under the cover of national security interests, certain circles in the United States are erecting serious obstacles in the path of mutually beneficial business cooperation. The U.S. business world sees the Soviet Union as a reliable and useful economic partner and desires large scale relations in many fields with Soviet firms, T. Christiansen said.

AMERICAN SCEINTISTS VALUE COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION

LD062048Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The American scientific circles highly value cooperation with Soviet scientists, regarding the development of bilateral relations as an important contribution to the world treasure store of knowledge, to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As shown by the poll, carried out among American scientists who visited the USSR under the exchange programs between the two countries, the overwhelming majority of them regard their experience of cooperation with Soviet colleagues as "remarkable" or "very good", express the conviction that in the scientific domain contacts with the USSR "yield much" to the United States.

The same is testified by the hearings, devoted to the question of scientific exchanges between the USSR and the United States, which are now under way in the House Subcommittee for Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis and Cooperation.

It was noted during these hearings, specifically, that Soviet scientists have made a no little number of fundamental discoveries in many spheres of science, including medicine and industrial processes, and that, in the opinion of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the agreement between the governments of the USSR and the United States on cooperation in science and technology yields both countries scientific-technical, cultural and political benefits, allows them to avoid costly and unnecessary duplication, stimulates new ideas.

The hope was expressed during the hearing that cooperation would be expanded in several new spheres, such, forexample, as terrestrial science. Their participants pointed out that contacts between the two countries, apart from everything else, promote better mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the United States, the strengthening of detente.

SENATE ENDORSES PENTAGON'S RECORD MILITARY BUDGET

LD061050Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 6, TASS--The U.S. Senate officially sanctioned a further run-up of the flywheel of the arms race. It endorsed the Defense Department's budget for the 1979 fiscal year to the tune of 116,300 million dollars by 86 votes to 3. This is the largest military budget in the entire history of the United States. Taking into account the unspent funds which remain from the last fiscal year, the Pentagon's budget will amount, all in all, to a huge sum of 130 billion dollars.

The legislators complied practically with all the requests of the military. The Pentagon was given the green light to scientific research work to create newest types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, to build a new generation of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Trident atomic-powered submarine, military aircraft, tanks and other military hardware. Funds have been allocated for an increase in U.S. armed forces in Western Europe within the framework of the plan to enhance NATO military potential. The Pentagon's demand for an expansion of construction of military bases and installations in the U.S. territory and abroad was satisfied, too.

FUNDING OF NEUTRON BOMB RESULT OF EFFORTS BY 'DIEHARDS'

LD061035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has passed a bill allocating $612 million for the production of conventional nuclear warheads and for the development of new systems, including "enhanced radiation" or neutron weapons. In particular, a proposal has been approved for the allocation of $32.5 million for the production of a new strategic nuclear bomb. [paragraph continues]

At the same time a Senate Armed Services Committee recommendation has been approved; the committee deems it essential to begin "production of the neutron bomb for deployment along the border between the NATO countries" and the Warsaw Pact countries. In particular, it is a question of producing neutron warheads for Lance surface-to-surface missiles.

The Senate has taken a new step along the path of building up nuclear armaments, ignoring the protests of the world public and of the American people themselves against neutron weapons.

These decisions were accompanied by mass conditioning of public opinion through the enhanced "radiation" of the representatives of the military-industrial complex in Congress. Shortly before the voting in the Senate, the CIA circulated among congressmen a report asserting that Soviet propaganda has "discredited" the neutron bomb, allegedly to ensure the Soviet Union's military supremacy over the United States. Propagandists from the intelligence agancy exerted much efforts, seeking to convince Americans that a world-wide campaign against the neutron bomb has been "inspired" by the Soviet Union.

It is no accident that the circulation of a CIA report in Congress coincided with new outcries about the "Soviet menace" in the U.S. press. They were reflected in the Senate's decision and in its recommendations to the Armed Services Committee. Contrary to facts, the committee even accused the USSR of refusing to agree to mutual reduction of nuclear armaments. And this has been done at a time when the USSR and the USA expressed their mutual intention to move toward the conclusion of an agreement on strategic arms limitation. This is, indeed, a classical example of how diehards in the United States, protecting the interests of the military-industrial complex, seek to push Soviet-American relations back into the rut of the cold war.

The Soviet Union, consistently conducting the policy of consolidation of peace, is doing everything in its power to contain the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. As for neutron weapons, the USSR suggested to the United States a mutual renunciation of their production. This is what is demanded by the interests of all peoples.

Saber-Rattling Campaign

LD062126Y Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: If the notorious Committee on the Present Danger, this sinister creation of the military-industrial complex had not taken part in the dangerous propaganda campaign in favour of resuscitating the plans to produce the neturon weapons in the United States and deploy them in Western Europe, now gathering momentum, this would have been a surprise. The committee, however, which includes the most diehard opponents of detente did not keep anybody waiting. The 46-page report just issued by the committee, together with the criticism of the record draft defence budget of the United States, which in the opinion of the report's authors is "inadequate", contains an appeal "to develop and deploy" the neutron bomb.

The authors of the report, which is literally saturated with militarism, include Eugene Rostow and Paul Nitze, the two erstwhile fervent champions of the arms race. Behind this sabre-rattling campaign, American journal NEW REPUBLIC wrote some time ago, there acted a network of right-wing organisations from dogmatic anti-communists to arms manufacturers who stood to gain from increased defence spending.

The admirers of the neutron weapons or, as they are called in some countries, the proponents of a war by means of a "short-duration leukemia" had already obtained U.S. Senate decision to allocate major sums of money to develop new nuclear weapons including money to develop the neutron bomb. The Senate Armed Services Committee (where the influence of war corporations is especially great) recommended to begin producing the neutron weapons in order to deploy them along the border between the NATO countries and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

The proponents of developing the production of this especially inhumanly sophisticated weapon of mass destruction are still attempting to mislead broad public by assertions that the weapons are allegedly tactical or defensive. In the meantime, however, as is confirmed by knowledgeable specialists, what we have at hand is offensive nuclear weapons which undoubtedly increase the danger of a nuclear war. Neither is it difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the adoption of such weapons by one group of countries will inevitably entail its adoption by the other group of countries. This would open up a new avenue of the nuclear arms race with all the dangerous implications. Aware of this, broad public resolutely demands to prohibit the neutron weapons.

The Soviet Union together with a number of other countries has come up with a proposal to prohibit production, stockpiling, deployment and utilization of the nuclear neutron weapons. Since the U.S. Government has postponed final decision to embark on production of such weapons, the Soviet Union stated that it would not embark on producing the weapons if the United States makes a similar undertaking. But the Soviet Union still favours a complete ban on neutron weapons.

The activisation of the proponents of the neutron bomb will, of course, cause increasing anger and indignation on the part of the public. This has to be taken account of in the Western capitals.

UNDER SECRETARY BENSON CONFIRMS MIDEAST ARMS SALES

LD062300Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 6, TASS--Washington looks on the increase of war material exports to the Middle East as one of the main means of securing its political and strategic interests there. This is made clear from a statement made by the Under Secretary of State Lucy Benson, speaking before the Subcommittee for European and Middle East Affairs under the House of Representatives' International Relations Committee.

Lucy Benson reported that arms deliveries in the past fiscal year reached a record high of 13.7 billion dollars, compared to 11.4 billion in the preceding fiscal year. She in fact confirmed the administration's intention to increase military deliveries to the Middle East in the new fiscal year. Tel Aviv remains one of the biggest clients, enabled by such deliveries to continue its annexionist course and block efforts towards a just and lasting Middle East settlement. The under secretary of state said allocations for Israeli purchases of weapons are already defined at 1 billion dollars, to be augmented with another 800 million as aid "for ensuring [words indistinct]. Big consignments of war technology are planned for Saudi Arabia and Iran. The U.S. will also examine requests from Cairo, which very shortly is to start receiving F-5E fighter-planes.

Explaining the administration's position, Benson said that deliveries to Iran and Saudi Arabia form the "central aspect" of relations with these two countries, which are of "exceptional importance for major American interests" in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. As to Israel, supplying it with arms, she said, is based on the irreversible commitment of the U.S. to ensure the security, power and welfare of Tel Aviv. She stressed also "readiness to help Egypt."

The [words indistinct] of such a policy caused serious concern among the congressmen who censured the government for violating its commitments. The actions of the administration in the field of arms sales, stated during the hearings Representative Paul Findley, presents the U.S. in the "worst light" and the limits for arms trade it established are "inflated". Findley's critical remarks were seconded by Congressman Steven Solarz, Gerry Studds and some other legislators.

Commenting on Washington's frank rejection of its intention to curb the arms traders, the Washington POST points to the "inconsistency" that must shame and puzzle many peoples. The paper puts special stress on the danger with which arms deliveries to areas of potential (?conflict), such as the Middle East, is fraught.

PENTAGON RESISTS CONGRESS' ATTEMPT TO LIMIT ARMS EXPORTS

LD110918Y Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS The Pentagon is fiercely resisting the slightest attempts by U.S. Congress to limit the dangerous export of U.S. weapons. Speaking at the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, Admiral Lyons, representative of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, maintained that if Congress introduces control over the trade in armaments, that may jeopardize the security of friends and allies of the USA, and lead to a decline in U.S. influence.

As is known, despite the government promises to reduce exports of weapons, the USA continues to increase the deliveries of arms to its clients. According to official data, in 1978 Washington sold arms to a record-high sum of 13.7 billion dollars, which was 2.3 billion dollars more than in 1977.

UPI REPORTS U.S.-PRC TALKS ON SALE OF SATELLITE

LD061722Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that the State Department has confirmed press reports that Washington and Peking are holding talks on the sale to the PRC and on the launching of a U.S. communications satellite. UPI evaluates these talks as evidence of improving U.S.-PRC relations.

U.S. ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE BRITAIN

LD100204Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The London weekly TIME OUT says United States intelligence services have been given broad opportunities in Britain to conduct electronic surveillance against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. There are now five special United States bases on British soil which monitor and decode diplomatic, military and commercial radio traffic. TIME OUT says the Americans use this intelligence for subversive operations. The United States bases are also used to monitor millions of telephone conversations in Britain.

DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK PROTESTS SMITH VISIT

LD081744Y Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 8, TASS--"We Say A Resolute No to Apartheid", "U.S. Imperialism, Out of Rhodesia," "The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Will Win", such posters were carried by hundreds of New Yorkers who gathered outside the United Nations headquarters to express a protest and indignation over the visit of the leader of the Rhodesian regime Ian Smith in the United States.

The demonstration and meeting were organized by the anti-imperialist Committee of Solidarity With National Liberation Movements of Africa, the American Committee on Africa, the United States Peace Council and a number of other progressive organizations of the USA.

The speakers at the meeting condemned the disgraceful collusion between the Salisbury racists and U.S. monopolies that are interested in exploiting cheap manpower, the native population of Rhodesia, and getting huge profits in Rhodesia. The unsavory role in this process is played also by the Government of the United States, specifically the State Department, that gave Ian Smith an entrance visa to the USA, stressed the speakers.

A representative of the African National Congress who addressed the meeting spoke about the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for liberation and highly assessed the disinterested assistance and support that is given to the national liberation movements in Africa by socialist countries, among them Cuba. He said that American capitalists and state leaders, while declaring in words for human rights and justice, really promote oppression of the Rhodesian people, encourage the regime of apartheid and racism.

The "internal settlement" suggested by Smith that does not give any rights to Africans cannot be implemented without the backing of the U.S. Government, said the leaflet circulated by the demonstrators. Thousands of American mercenaries now serve in the Rhodesian Army and U.S. corporations continue supplying the apartheid regime with everything it needs for the struggle against the people. We resolutely demand that the U.S. aid to the Smith regime be stopped and that the power in Rhodesia be immediately transferred to the Zimbabwe people, says the leaflet.

In a statement issued at the same time with the demonstration, the national chairman of the Communist Party of the USA Henry Winston stressed that the invitation for Ian Smith to visit the United States confirms again that members of the staff of the Department of State and leaders of the type of Senators R. Dole and S. Hayakawa support his disintegrating regime. They try to enlist the American racists for salvation of this regime. Under the cover of demagogy they seek to perpetuate the neocolonialist rule in Zimbabwe.

WASHINGTON'S ECONOMIC POLICY EXPLOITS LATIN AMERICA

LD071814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Thousands of U.S. companies are operating in Latin America. Direct investment of U.S. capital in the region exceeds $27 billion. Almost 80 percent of all private American capital invested in developing countries is invested in Latin America.

Dependence on American capital has led to immense foreign debts in Latin American countries, which now total $80 billion. According to the data of Albert (Fishlau) economics professor at Yale University, the countries in this region are forced to return to the United States more than 40 percent of their earnings from exports in the form of interest payments.

The policy of the foreign monopolies dooms the Latin American peoples to a life of poverty. By the admission of A. Valdez, of the Agency for International Development, half of the population, in Central and South America is now forced to drag out a miserable existence on an annual per capita income of $150, and 40 million Latin Americans make only $70 per capita annually.

The United States has turned the countries of Latin America into suppliers of raw materials. As Henry (Gayelin), chairman of the Council of the Americas, a private organization uniting more than 200 American corporations said: In 1977, American exports to Latin America rose 2.5 times compared with 1972 and amounted to $19 billion. We are selling the countries of this region more machines, manufactures [gotovyye tovary] and chemical products than we sell to all other developing states combined, he noted.

U.S. imports are mainly limited to raw materials: copper, bauxites, iron and manganese ore, lead, zinc, oil and also agricultural produce.

The United States maintains high customs barriers that block industrial imports from Latin America. The United States applies harsh sanctions against countries that demand a rise in the prices of raw materials, which are clearly too low, Henry (Gayelin) admitted.

U.S. COLONIAL RULE OVER EAST SAMOA FURTHER CONSOLIDATED

LD091930Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 9, TASS--Igor Orlov, TASS political commentator, writes: The House of Representatives endorsed a bill on granting the right to be represented in U.S. Congress to East Samoa Islands (seven islands with an area of 197 square kilometres, which are situated at a distance of more than 3,000 kilometres from the Hawaii Islands and which have been under the U.S. administration since the end of last century). Although this measure is being accompanied in the USA with a propagandist hullabaloo the aim of which is to present the case in such a way that Washington takes care of the "freedom" of the population of East Samoa, a familiarization with the adopted bill reveals the entire falsity of the planned spectable: East Samoa will be represented in U.S. Congress without the right to vote, i.e. on the same grounds as Guam Island, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

Moreover, it strikes the eye that while publicizing the "concern" for the residents of those islands, Washington does not even mention the demand of their population to grant them independence, the demand, and this must be particularly emphasized, that has long been the subject of consideration in various U.N. agencies. In other words, in actual fact this is not a "freedom" for the population of the islands but, on the contrary, a further consolidation of the United States colonial rule over East Samoa. In this connection it will not be superfluous to recall that the area where the islands are situated is figuring in the Pentagon's military strategic plans.

NOVIKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JOINT HOUSING SESSION

LD071500Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Ignatiy Trofimovich Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosstroy, returned to Moscow from the United States today. The delegation took part in the work of the third session of the Soviet-American joint commission on cooperation in the sphere of housing and other forms of building.

CIA RECRUITS STUDENTS, TEACHERS IN ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

LD090736Y Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

["CIA's Tentacles in Universities"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 8, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency recruits students and teachers in higher educational establishments of the USA for work for the U.S. intelligence services. This is seen from the conflict between Harvard University and the CIA about which the ENQUIRER magazine wrote.

As is known, the secret activity of agents of the U.S. intelligence services in higher educational establishments of America was widely revealed as a result of hearings in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

It was pointed out in a report on the results of the hearings that the CIA uses secretly in its purpose the academic community of the USA. Several hundred American scientists help members of the staff of the CIA to recruit students and prepare propaganda materials to be used abroad. This activity of the CIA is spread to over one hundred universities, colleges and other educational establishments. It was noted in the report that several American scientists residing abroad collect intelligence information for the CIA.

ADDITIONS TO ARTICLE ON SPY TRIAL OF SOVIET UN EMPLOYEES

The following additions to the item entitled "Spy Charges Against Soviet UN Employees Called Frameup," published in the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, were taken from V. Toshin article in 8 October IZVESTIYA, thus providing full text of the article:

Page B 1, omit first paragraph and begin: The U.S. special services and the entire apparatus of repression--the police, the FBI, judicial organs--have long since acquired notoriety as instruments of the most double-dyed reaction. Their platform is anti-Sovietism. An example of this is the scandalous provocative arrest by the American secret police of these Soviet diplomats, organized just before the opening of the UN General Assembly special session.

A premeditated plan...

Page B 2, insert at end of first paragraph: These pieces of evidence aroused smiles even among the most hardened American journalists. If the FBI officially asserts that it constantly "monitored" the life and activity of Soviet diplomats and "was not only aware of the nature of the materials" but itself prepared (selected) and even photographed the documents allegedly given to them by an American "naval officer," then the legitimate question arises: Why was the "threat" to U.S. national security not stopped at once? Who was "damaging the country's security"? Does it turn out that the secret police sleuths must themselves be considered "accomplices in the crime"?! Speaking at the trial which has begun, Enger's attorney, the well-known American lawyer Ruby, stated directly that the prosecution cannot present any proof of Enger's guilt, as it does not have any. Telephone conversations are not a crime, trips in a car are not a crime. And these are facts that the prosecution is proving. According to the prosecuror, the "secret documents" were looked over and approved by the government beforehand. In this connection, the lawyer asked the members of the jury to ask themselves--who is indeed guilty of divulging government secrets?

Page B 2, insert after second paragraph: So as not to incur additional unpleasantness, the FBI referred to the fact that the bugging was sanctioned by higher authorities.

The dirty methods used in FBI activity have long been known. The surveillance operations of this bureau include visits to various meetings by sleuths, questioning the friends and acquaintances of people under observation, analyzing diaries, illegally entering the premises of institutions and private homes, infiltration by informers and opening mail.

Many instances of FBI interference in trials can be cited. The secret police, for instance, has more than once organized anonymous telephone calls to lawyers with deliberately false information on how this or that client is allegedly an "FBI informer."

In this case, too, the "tapes of conversations," like the other "evidence," migrated from the FBI to Judge Lacey's table. However, at first he completely refused to admit them as evidence. By all appearances, he was struck not only by the nature of these "things," but also by the fact that Soviet diplomats were held and searched. He at once described them as provocative. However, under pressure from the secret police and relevant high departments, with whose approval the whole act was taking place, Lacey finally changed his mind.

Page B 2, insert after fifth paragraph: But the provocateurs did not take into account the main point, which they just now regret: They forgot to put the fingerprints of the Soviet comrades on the "material evidence." A few words must also be said about the "movies and photos."

Page B 3, insert after first paragraph: The powers that be in the United States are calling openly for an intensification of surveillance and political persecutions. As early as 1918, former FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover frightened America with the "Red menace." The secret police, who have taken the baton from him, want to be worthy of their teacher. But inasmuch as their department has long since acquired scandalous fame with numerous trumped-up trials of dissidents--true American patriots--they have decided to again release the myth of the "Soviet threat," justifying their actions in terms of "national security considerations." However, they are not succeeding in concealing the true meaning of these actions.

HUA KUO-FENG RAPPED FOR 'MILITARISTIC' REMARKS

OW101942Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's speech marking the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC struck a highly militaristic tone. The Chinese leader called for enhancing vigilance and preparing for war. He declared: We are opposed to appeasement.

Station commentator (Sinitsyn) writes: The Chinese leader's programmatic speech has affected political life in China. Undoubtedly Hua Kuo-feng's war-mongering statement will spur the arms race now underway in China.

The influential U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS quarterly notes that as of the end of 1977, China had conducted 22 nuclear tests and launched 7 satellites for military purposes. Chinese leaders are now buying large quantities of modern weapons from Western countries. The Italian paper LA STAMPA has reported that China wants to buy jets, antitank missiles, transport planes, antisubmarine devices, radar and tanks. Recently, leading bodies of the various armed services in China have been consolidated. The purge now being carried out in the air force and navy is meant to promote a number of commanders who are loyal to the present leadership. The movement to reorganize the militia is underway. The militia is charged with the responsibility of suppressing the people domestically as well as fighting foreign enemies.

Recently, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping shamelessly said: China does not need an international disarmament conference. China has constantly increased its militaristic practices in Southeast Asia and slaughtered Vietnamese with Chinese weapons. Supported by the leaders in Peking, the Pol Pot regime's army has begun hostilities against Vietnam. There are now 10,000 Chinese troops and 5,000 military advisers in Kampuchea. Peking's top leaders have not only fought battles through their proxy but have constantly beefed up their military forces on the borders of Vietnam.

The Chinese military machine is now provoking ASEAN, thwarting ASEAN's main objective in foreign policy--turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. Future provocations will be directed against Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and other ASEAN members. Hua Kuo-feng's war-mongering statements in his speech marking the PRC's 29th anniversary once again reveal the ever-increasing threat against the five ASEAN nations from the Chinese militarists.

PRC CALLED ON TO RESTORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

OW091716Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Vasilyev commentary: "A Major Event in the History of Friendly Relations"]

[Excerpts] At the suggestion of the internationalists Chinese Communist Party and Soviet friends, the Sino-Soviet friends, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was established on 5 October 1949. This was a major event in the history of friendly relations between the people of the Soviet Union and China. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association's activities in the first 10 years after its establishment were in line with the desires of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. The Chinese regarded the Soviet Union as their most faithful and reliable friend. But in the early 1960's, due to faults of Mao Tse-tung and his close followers, (?unfortunate incidents) began to occur between our two countries. [passage indistinct]

Peking leaders' hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries naturally has affected the work of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Since (?1963), the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has been forced to (?discontinue its activities). By contrast, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has continued its activities, introducing the Soviet people to the Chinese people's historical and revolutionary traditions, culture and art and educating the Soviet people in a friendly spirit toward the Chinese people.

The Soviet side has repeatedly urged the Chinese side to restore contacts between the friendship associations of the two countries. The 3d (?national) conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association held this year reiterated this proposal. It is regrettable that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association's new proposal has not received an affirmative answer from the Chinese side. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association will continue to do everything possible to promote restoration of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. This is the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the policy laid down by the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

PRC'S 'STRATEGIC RAILWAY' BETWEEN SINKIANG, TIBET SCORED

LD101910Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Chinese national paper the PEOPLE'S DAILY has reported the construction of a major strategic railway line linking Sinkiang in the west of the country with Tibet on the border with India. Here is an opinion from news analyst Oleg Vekov:

There is another railway line under construction in the area. This one will link Lhasa, the administrative center of Tibet, with Sinkiang in the western province of Chinghai. Besides, army units who are involved in the construction of the strategic lines are simultaneously building highways from the southwest of China into Tibet. China's activities along the border with India have a clear purpose in line with Peking's foreign policy to undermine the efforts of the Indian Government to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. China sees India's strengthening positions on the Asian Continent as a threat to its own ambitions in the area. China has traditionally regarded Asia as a sphere of its influence. Mao Tse-tung's declared intention of grabbing the whole of Southeast Asia is also a strategic objective of the present Chinese leadership.

The fact that Peking has been engaged in continuous subversive activities on the Asian Continent is seen from its actions against India. Quite recently the influential newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA reported that China was massing troops on the Indo-Chinese border. The paper noted that this caused serious concern in India. The Chinese authorities still retain nearly 15,000 square miles of Indian territory which China seized in the wake of the 1962 war. China is still supporting Naga and Mizo rebels operating in the north and northeast of India against the central government.

The Indian foreign minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is due to go to China late this month. In this connection, the Indian press is voicing doubts about the sincerity of China's declared interest in improving relations with India. The authoritative newspaper STATESMAN points out that China's numerous gestures of good will towards India are nothing but a stunt.

CHINESE MARXIST-LENINIST LI TA-CHAO COMMEMORATED

LD101431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Krivtsov article: "Loyalty to the Cause of Revolution. The 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Li Ta-chao"]

[Text] It would be no exaggeration to assert that the history of Marxist-Leninist thought and the communist movement in China began with Li Ta-chao, who was the first person in China to realize the international importance of the Great October Revolution in Russia and Bolshevism, to begin to propagandize Marxism-Leninism on Chinese soil and to point out the socialist prospect in his country's development.

Li Ta-chao was born on 6 October 1888 into a poor peasant family in the village of Taheito in Hopei Province. His path to revolution and Marxism-Leninism was not easy. Even before the October Revolution in Russia, Li Ta-chao had abandoned his bourgeois democratic illusions and firmly embarked on the position of revolutionary democracy, concluding that the revolutionary reorganization of China was inevitable. Li Ta-chao greeted the October Revolution in Russia with delight: "We must proudly welcome the Russian revolution as the light of a new world civilization," he wrote.

In 1918, Li Ta-chao began to disseminate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in China, paying particular attention to elucidating K. Marx's theory of historical materialism. At the same time he waged a struggle against Marxism's opponents who were actively disseminating pragmatism, reformism, anarchism and other bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideas in China. The council for the study of Marxism was created in 1920 at Peking University under Li Ta-chao's leadership. Thanks to the efforts of Li Ta-chao and other Chinese communists, Marxism-Leninism began to play an appreciable role in the ideological life of Chinese society in the mid-1920's.

In 1920, Li Ta-chao organized the first communist circle in Peking whose members translated into Chinese the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) program which exerted great influence on the decision to create a Marxist party in China.

Li Ta-chao well understood the importance of Lenin and Leninism for the revolution in China. He wanted the Chinese communists' party to be Leninist. With this aim, he specially wrote a biography of V.I. Lenin before the first CCP Congress in 1921 because he saw him as not only a great theorist and wonderful practitioner of the revolutionary movement, but also a great friend of the Chinese people.

Li Ta-chao viewed Soviet Russia with tremendous respect. In 1920-1921 he headed the campaign for Chinese recognition of Soviet Russia, participated actively in the creation of the association for Chinese-Russian rapprochement and organized mass meetings at which he proved the importance of Chinese friendship with Soviet Russia, as a socialist country.

Li Ta-chao was one of the organizers of the CCP. From the day the party was founded in 1921 to his death in 1927, he carried out great party work and actively disseminated the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Li Ta-chao was one of the theorists, leaders and active participants of the 1925-1927 Chinese revolution.

In the spring of 1927, Chinese reactionaries arrested Li Ta-chao and threw him into jail. But this did not end his revolutionary activity, and he continued, from jail, to lead the communist struggle in northern China. The militarists executed Li Ta-chao on 28 April 1927.

The distinctive feature of Li Ta-chao as a thinker and politician was consistent with proletarian internationalism which was indissolubly linked with his Marxist-Leninist world outlook, knowledge of the history of the international workers and communist movement and participation in the Comintern's work. He proudly regarded himself as not only a Chinese communist but also a member of the "international family of Marxists" and a participant in the international revolutionary movement. He also proved the need for the Chinese proletariat to unit with the world proletariat and passionately opposed nationalism and chauvinism which he viewed as the "source of constant war."

The life of Li Ta-chao was the life of a real revolutionary. He was at the source of the communist movement in China and he initiated the proletarian Marxist-Leninist line in the CCP. This is his exceptional service to the Chinese revolution.

Li Ta-chao's ideological and theoretical legacy has not lost its political value even now. The Chinese communists can derive from it the ideas of proletarian internationalism and, relying on it, struggle against the distortions of Marxism-Leninism and for China's return to the path of scientific socialism.

CORRECTIONS TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON HUANG HUA, PRC POLICIES

The following corrections to the item entitled "PRAVDA Scores Huang Hua, PRC Policies," published in the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, C 1, are supplied from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 October on page four:

Name of author should be changed to "I. Aleksandrov rather than Igor Aleksandrov as rendered by TASS on page C 1, paragraph one. I. Aleksandrov's article is headlined "Peking Provokes."

Page C 1, first paragraph constituting TASS introduction is omitted in PRAVDA version.

Same page, paragraph five, first line make read...certain organs of the foreign press ...correcting possessive pronoun.

Page C 2, paragraph five, line three make read...In fact, the "search" goes in another direction...rewording.

Same page, paragraph three, line one should read...in the latest [v. ocherednoy] anti-soviet article in...correcting capitalization, spelling.

Same page, paragraph six, line two make reac...with neighboring states. Hence the propagandizing of war and hence the intensification of war preparations. "War is a ...supplying additional sentence.

Same paragraph, line four make read...Kampf, "but from a speech by the PRC's "defense" minister...supplying additional word "speech".

Same paragraph, line eight make read...Peking is fraternizing with the representatives of extreme reaction..supplying additional phrase.

Same page, paragraph seven, line five make read...He stated that, allegedly, this proposal "has as its aim binding the numerous middle-size and small states..." supplying additional word and rewording.

GDR CELEBRATES 29TH ANNIVERSARY; SOVIET GREETINGS

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD101107Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the formation of the GDR we send you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers and all people of the GDR fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people.

The formation of the GDR was an important landmark in the European people's struggle to consolidate security and deliver the continent from bloodshed and wars. Taking power into their own hands, the GDR working people directed all their energy toward building a new society--a society without exploiters and militarists in which social justice is insured and living conditions worthy of man have been created. Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard--the SED--and with the fraternal unified support and aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, GDR workers, peasants and working intelligentsia have attained outstanding, universally recognized successes in this matter.

The GDR people today, preparing a fitting greeting for their glorious jubilee--the 30th anniversary of their socialist state--are working with great enthusiasm on solving the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress for further building developed socialism and creation of the basic preconditions for the gradual transition to communism.

The GDR is making an important contribution to the consolidation of the might and unity of the socialist community, to the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization and to the strengthening of socialist economic integration. With the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries it is struggling actively for the further expansion of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between states and for the ending of the arms race and for disarmament.

Soviet people rate highly the constantly intensifying all-round cooperation between our states and the internationalist unity of the CPSU and the SED. The recent joint flight by USSR and GDR cosmonauts was a graphic testimony to this fruitful cooperation.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and acting in the spirit of the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet people will continue to strengthen fraternal relations with the GDR people.

On this festive day we wish you, dear friends, and all working people of the republic great new successes in the all-round development and consolidation of the ocialist German state and in the struggle for peace and the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greets Hoffmann

LD110807Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, Berlin:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I wholeheartedly congratulate you, the servicemen of the National People's Army and the veterans of the antifascist struggle on the 29th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The establishment on German soil of a worker and peasant state was an important historical event reflecting the profound revolutionary transformations which took place in Europe and throughout the world as a result of the defeat of German fascism.

Soviet soldiers note with profound satisfaction the great successes of the GDR working people and servicemen in socialist building, the consolidation of their motherland's defense capability and the development of all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

On their notable holiday I wish GDR servicemen successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress for further consolidating the country's defense capability and raising the combat readiness of the units and formations of the National People's Army.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Battleships Arrive in Rostock

LD052055Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct--A detachment of Soviet battleships including the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya and the patrol boats Sviropyy and Neukrotimyy arrived today on a 5-day visit in the port of Rostock to take part in the celebrations of the 29th anniversary of the GDR.

The detachment of ships, headed by the commander of the twice-awarded Red Banner Baltic Fleet, Vice Adm Vladimir Sidorov, was heartily welcomed by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defence and commander of the naval forces of the GDR, the inhabitants and guests of Rostock.

Anniversary Reception in Moscow

LD110721Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On Republic's Anniversary"]

[Text] In connection with the 29th anniversary of the formation of the GDR H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 6 October.

The reception was attended by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.R. Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of t he USSR Council of Ministers; and ministry and department leaders. Those present also included Soviet military leaders--Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin and Army General A.T. Altunin; and representatives of public organizations.

CSSR CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

Ustinov Greets Dzur

LD1011l7Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, Czechoslovak national defense minister:

Esteemed comrade minister!

In connection with the 34th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army I send you and all Czechoslovak servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf.

Born in the flames of the struggle against fascism, the Czechoslovak People's Army watches vigilantly over the socialist gains of the Czechoslovak working people and, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, reliably defends the cause of peace and socialism.

On this holiday the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces cordially wish their Czechoslovak brothers in arms new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress in raising combat readiness, improving military skill and strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR

CSSR Attache Holds Reception

LD101201Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 5 October Lt Gen J. Cincar, army and air force attache to the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception on the occasion of the Czechoslovak People's Army day. President at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy and Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War who took part in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was at the reception.

Among those present were the army, navy and air force attaches to the embassies of foreign states in Moscow.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OFFICIALS ON MBFR, ARMS TRADE WITH U.S.

LD110817Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Rome, 6 October, TASS--A session of the Italian Parliament Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission has been held devoted to the course of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Speaking at the commission session, A. Rubbi, parliamentary deputy and member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee, stressed that Italy's participation in the Vienna talks, even as an observer, is of great significance for furthering the detente process. Certain forces, he noted, are striving to obtain one-sided advantages at the talks. This is leading to the continuation of the arms race and the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons. This applies in particular to the neutron bomb, which the United States intends to deploy in a number of West European countries. For the equal security of all countries of the continent, A. Rubbi stressed, it is essential to avoid this by speeding conclusion of the Vienna talks and elaborating norms for an agreed reduction of armaments and armed forces.

Italy, the parliamentarian stressed, has a direct interest in positive results at the Vienna talks. Their success will help the easing of tension, the progress of detente and the consolidation of cooperation among the peoples and states of Europe and the whole world. Our participation in the Vienna talks, Rubbi said, must be based specifically on these principles.

A session of the Italian Parliament Chamber of Deputies Commission on Defense Questions has also been held. Italian Defense Minister A. Ruffini spoke at the session and delivered a report on his recent visit to the United States and the signing of an agreement on questions of arms trade between the United States and Italy. Communist Deputy F. Martorelli, who spoke during the discussion of the minister's report, criticized the Defense Ministry for the fact that the agreement, which affects Italy's national interests, was signed without prior agreement with Parliament. F. Martorelli demanded establishment of effective control by Parliament over all arms trade operations.

PCI LEADER BERLINGUER LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER VISIT

LD101818Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 October--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] who was visiting the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today. A. Rubbi and A. Tato, members of the PCI Central Committee, who are accompanying him, left with him.

The Italian guests were seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REJECTS CLAIM OF CONNECTION WITH ALDO MORO DEATH

LD104419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[TASS observer G. Tamarin commentary: "Lies To Order"]

[Text] The more improbable the lie, the more chance it will be believed....This principle, is not new. The propaganda departments of Hitler and Mussolini at one time openly used it.

Without doubt it is this very principle which has guided a certain Italian "extreme left-wing activist," Renzo Rossellini, who told a correspondent of the French newspaper LE MATIN that terrorists of the so-called "Red Brigades," who kidnapped and murdered prominent Italian politician Aldo Moro, are linked with...the Soviet Union.

This anti-Soviet fabrication is by no means original. We recall that the provocative lie was first circulated by American and some other Western press organs immediately after A. Moro's abduction. In a word, the saying about the impossibility of eating the same cake twice is not for Rossellini.

In spreading his monstrous insinuations the provocateur naturally has not said where he got his "information." He has simply informed the world of his "deductions": During the last war the Russian Red Army established control over some faction of the Italian resistance movements; after the war this grouping kept its weapons, and that was how the "Red Brigades" originated....

There is more to come. Rossellini issued yet another "sensation": "There is a camp in one of the Eastern countries where Italians learn the methods of urban guerrilla warfare."

All of this--and this was particularly emphasized in the interview--was imparted by Rossellini during a conversation with B. Craxi, political secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, who has recently made anticommunist and anti-soviet insinuations.

Of course, the slanderer Rossellini has cited no proof. The reason is simple--there was none and there is none. His interview was obviously based not on facts but on orders received by this provocateur. We will not guess from whom. We will point out just one coincidence, at least regarding time.

Recently the CIA published a thick report which expressed resentment against the Soviet press which reprinted foreign newspaper reports of links between U.S. special services and extreme leftwing organizations in Western countries. The CIA was so offended that it accused the USSR of almost wanting to close down America.

As is known, however, resentment is a bad counsellor. It sometimes suggests actions which even the CIA might refrain from carrying out, specifically actions like such crude falsification and truly monstrous insinuation.

SOVIET-FINNISH COMMISSION'S JUBILEE SESSION ENDS

LD062132Y Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, October 6, TASS--The 22nd session of the Permanent Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Commission to celebrate its 20th anniversary, has ended here today.

The session was attended by a Soviet delegation led by Chairman of the USSR Trade Union Central Council Aleksey Shibayev.

The communique adopted by the session says that the creation of the commission was a manifestation of the wish of the working people and the trade unions of the two countries to strengthen their friendship and solidarity in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Representatives of the trade unions of the two countries expressed their support for the deepening of detente, disarmament and the further promotion of good-neighbourly Soviet-Finnish relations.

Today, chairman of the USSR Trade Union Central Council Aleksey Shibayev was received by President of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

SOVIET MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION BEGINS TALKS IN COPENHAGEN

LD062224Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, October 6, TASS--The official visit to Scandinavian countries by Boris Bugayev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, is going on. On October 6 the Soviet delegation arrived in Denmark. Matters of cooperation between the two countries in the field of air service were discussed at the talks with Ivar Hansen, Danish minister of public works, later in the day. The two sides signed documents which broadened the rights of the Aeroflot and the Scandinavian Air Transportation System (SAS), and determined ways for the promising development of their cooperation.

Accords Signed

LD101002Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation under Comrade Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, has been on an official visit to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Further cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Scandinavian countries in air transport were discussed and documents on the further development of air communications signed. Prospects for cooperation in civil aviation were discussed.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WARSHIP TO ITALY--The destroyer Reshitelnyy will visit Messina under the flag of Rear Adm N.I. Ryabinskiy on 6 October for a 3-day official visit to participate in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the heroic feat of Russian naval seamen in rescuing the population of Messina after the 1908 earthquake. [Text] [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 3 LD]

REPORT ON PREPARATIONS FOR ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN-U.S. TALKS

LD101802Y Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 10, TASS--Preparations are nearing completion here for the talks between Israel, Egypt and the United States that are to be resumed on October 12 and at which the final details of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty are to be worked out.

On leaving for the United States, the Egyptian delegation declared its intention to reach agreement on the draft peace treaty in the course of two weeks, or three weeks at most. The idea of speeding up the attainment of the separate deal is shared in Tel Aviv as well, which stated also that it does not see any particular difficulties on the road to the signing of the "peace" document.

Already now Cairo is trying to portray the future peace treaty as a "model" for concluding separate agreements between Israel and other Arab countries. Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Ghali contended that the Camp David "framework" allegedly opens the road to the liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories, that the terms of the treaty concerning the Sinai will be applied by Israel also to the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, if other Arab countries also enter separate talks with Tel Aviv.

By such statements official Cairo tries to cover up the true nature of the typically separate deal between Egypt and Israel, whose details will be finalized in Washington with the active participation of the United States.

All talks by the present Egyptian leaders that a discussion of the question of the West Bank of the Jordan, Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and other occupied territories will be continued in Washington is simply a bluff. This is confirmed also by Israeli leaders. Defence Minister Weizman said that there is no "common denominator" between the Sinai and other occupied Arab territories. As reported by the New York TIMES, the minister did not attach any special significance to Cairo's statements.

Speaking yesterday from the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan again declared that Tel Aviv views Jerusalem "as the only and eternal capital of Israel". He upheld Israel's "right" to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and said Israel will keep its settlements there.

Israeli Minister of Agriculture Sharon, who is responsible for the development of occupied territories, said yesterday that Israel will start the construction of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones in the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza sector immediately after the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt.

Syria's Deputy Foreign Minister N. Qaddur spoke in the United Nations and sharply criticized the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. "The agreement reached in Camp David is an unequal, humiliating document which signifies Egypt's full surrender to Israel and its aggressive policy", he stated. "This agreement did not solve a single problem that generated the Middle East crisis". The Syrian representative stressed that the international community had already worked out a real basis for an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East. The road to peace, he said, lies through the Geneva conference, in which all interested sides should take part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. There is no and cannot be any other alternative.

Jordan's State Minister for Foreign Affairs H.A. Ibrahim also stated at the United Nations that a global settlement of the crisis should include "Israel's full withdrawal from all captured Arab lands, including the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and also the restoration of Arab sovereignty over the eastern part of Jerusalem and respect for the right of the Arab Palestinian people to shape its destiny in conditions of full freedom."

PRAVDA: 'EUPHORIA' OVER CAMP DAVID NOTICEABLY DAMPENED

LD110950Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--PRAVDA's correspondent in Washington writes:

According to American newspapers, the aim of the new round of Israeli-Egyptian talks beginning here tomorrow under the U.S. tutelage is to finalize the separate Cairo-Tel Aviv deal provided for by the decisions of the recent tripartite meeting at Camp David. The weakness of the positions of Egypt, which broke away from the general front of struggle of the Arab peoples, is noted here. The Egyptian delegation will appear in a suppliant attitude at the opening talks.

The atmosphere of euphoria built up here immediately after Camp David, which was presented as a "dramatic step towards peace in the Middle East", has considerably abated here. The resolute condemnation, with which the Arab countries met the Israeli-Egyptian deal, had dampened the propaganda ballyhoo.

The fact that the Camp David accords have not been supported even by the so-called "moderate regimes"--the governments of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which, as Washington and Cairo hoped, would join in the separate deal, has not passed unnoticed.

American observers are admitting ever more often, the correspondent notes, that the latest Egyptian-Israeli talk under the U.S. aegis far from drawing closer have on the contrary put off prospects for a lasting comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Glazunov on Reopening of Talks

LD101922Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our commentary on the reopening of the American-Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington this Thursday is by our observer Viktor Glazunov:

This will be a continuation of the tripartite Camp David deal concluded behind the Arab peoples' back and to their detriment. Agreements reached there have sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East. Even the New York TIMES has admitted that Camp David has erected a shaky structure in the region. Indeed, when a compact is concluded to mark the capitulation of one side and to put a seal on what the other side has gained through aggression, such a compact can produce nothing but an illusion of peace. If anybody questioned this in the days immediately following Camp David, the tragic events in Lebanon have dispelled any such doubts. The new military flareup in Lebanon is regarded everywhere as a direct aftermath of Camp David. Encouraging the aggressor always has grave consequences. Where formerly Israel limited its arrogance with respect to Lebanon to the southern Lebanese province, it now tries to encroach on the central areas and Beirut itself.

The Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, has described the recent shelling of western Beirut by Israeli ships as a warning that, if necessary, Israel will not hesitate to send its troops to strike at Beirut or other inland areas of that country from the sea or by other means.

That is how the Israeli rulers began to talk after Camp David. The sound of exploding bombs and shells in Beirut is an ominous overture to the tripartite negotiations starting in Washington in 2 days' time. Discussions will center on a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, a treaty the possibility of which Anwar as-Sadat denied before Camp David in the most categorical terms. But the policy of surrender has its logic. The road the Egyptian president has started on by visiting Israeli-occupied Jerusalem led him to betray Arab interests, those of the Palestinians first and foremost, then brought him to Camp David and now it is leading him to peace and a virtual alliance with the country that wants to keep the bulk of the captured Arab lands.

But the Arab peoples refuse to play the role of obedient pawns in this game. A genuine settlement in the Middle East is impossible without their participation and regard for their legitimate interests. Cairo is ready to sign a separate peace with Israel in a setting of complete isolation in the Arab world and mounting resistance to its separate course.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has condemned the Camp David deal as one aggravating the Middle East situation. This country maintains that separate talks lead away from peace. Genuine peace can only be attained through a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all interested sides, a settlement that would eliminate the causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict and abolish the consequences of Israeli aggression.

Losev Commentary

LD110243Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Displaying assumed optimism on the eve of the Washington meeting, President as-Sadat of Egypt is still trying to create the impression that these talks will deal with a comprehensive Middle East settlement covering the Palestinian problem and the question of the West Bank of the River Jordan. In the meantime, to make everything clear, the Israeli side declares that the only question that will be discussed in Washington will be the conclusion of a separate treaty with Egypt that would stop the confrontation between this largest Arab country and Israel. After a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister Yadin said that Israel did not even expect that the issue of the West Bank of the Jordan would be raised at the coming talks. Speaking on Monday in the United Nations General Assembly, Moshe Dayan stressed in his turn that the Israeli Government would make no compromises on the problem of Jerusalem and added that the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip were there by right. And the Israeli minister of agriculture, Ariel Sharon, speaking before Israeli settlers on occupied land in the Jordan valley, said that the construction of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank would begin at once after 3 months, when a peace treaty is expected to be signed between Israel and Egypt. Ariel Sharon added that the Israeli Government was appropriating additional funds for the expansion and strengthening of the settlements.

The preparations for the Washington meeting, just as the entire course of developments since the Camp David conference, confirm that the sponsors of the separate deal would like to substitute partial, separate decisions for a comprehensive Middle East settlement--decisions that would enable the aggressors to keep the overrun Arab lands and to bar action on the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. The participants in the separate game with a settlement would like to remove not only the Arab countries and the PLO, but the Soviet Union as well from participation in solving the Middle East crisis. That this goal is being pursued has been made clear in the latest television interview by United States Vice President Walter Mondale.

The claim itself of the participants in the Camp David deal for the right to determine the destinies of the Middle East is without foundation, and naturally it lacks prospects. After As-Sadat's total capitulation in Camp David to Israel, the isolation of the Egyptian regime in the Arab world became clear even to those groups in the West which earlier entertained some illusions that As-Sadat might represent the Arab world. The conference of the countries taking part in a front of steadfastness and confrontation that was held in Damascus in late September flatly rejected the Camp David deal made behind the backs of the Arabs and against their interests. The conference pledged determination of Arab states to oppose these decisions. Washington's attempts to make the so-called moderate Arab regimes support the Camp David deal have beenfutile so far. More than that, a majority of Arab countries, with the exception of Egypt, have agreed to take part in an all-Arab summit conference that is to start in Baghdad on 1 November. The Palestine Liberation Organization has also agreed to attend this conference of the heads of state of those Arab countries that oppose the Camp David deal.

There is a pertinent question: What is, in these conditions, the real worth of the agreement As-Sadat is to sign? I may remind you that in Egypt itself several cabinet ministers have resigned to show their disagreement with the policy of capitulation followed by As-Sadat. The Cairo correspondent of the British newspaper GUARDIAN underlined in a comment on Monday on the wave of arrests in Egypt that the opposition in Egypt to As-Sadat's policy of separate deals with Begin is much stronger than the authorities admit. As events in Lebanon show, it is the Camp David deal that has led to another worsening of the situation in the Middle East, has put off and complicated the establishment of peace in this region, which is in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw treaty countries.

The Soviet leaders have stressed repeatedly that objectively the doors to a fair solution of the Middle East problems remain open. This is the path of the Geneva conference, which was set up specially to solve cardinal questions of a comprehensive peace settlement in the region on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state, and the granting of the most stringent international guarantees of security to all the states in the region, without exception, including the state of Israel. Along this fair path the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with the other participants in the Geneva conference.

But it is wrong to assume that the Middle East conflict can be settled without the participation of all the interested sides, despite the lawful rights and interests of the Arab states.

At a recent dinner for President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria in the Kremlin, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, said that while they seemed to be inclined in Washington to forget about the Geneva conference, about the fact that the conference has two cochairmen, the Soviet Union and the United States, with all the ensuing rights and obligations, we remember this well and will be acting accordingly.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON 'SECRET' CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD102230Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "The Egyptian President, Implementer of the Will of the United States"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, peace be with you. The title of this commentary reflects the essence and aim of the secret part of the Camp David agreements between the United States and Egypt. They deal with the most important aspects of future American-Egyptian relations in the military, political and economic fields. The main aim of the agreements is to tie Egypt firmly to the [word indistinct] of imperialist policy in the Middle East and Africa and to turn Egypt into an obedient implementer of the will of American imperialism.

The ruling quarters in the United States intend to impose their full control over the Egyptian Army. To this end, the United States is prepared to help the Egyptian president in achieving a full complement of command officers and insuring their training. For this task, 5,000 U.S. military experts and advisers will be employed. The United States will then promise to deliver weapons to the Egyptian Army as stated in the secret agreements, assuring its defense capability and enabling it to give assistance to the countries of the Third World, especially those of Africa which find themselves threatened by internal subversion or international communism.

Let us state at once that the secret U.S.-Egyptian agreements speak of the defense capability of the Egyptian Army only for the purpose of presenting some nice terminology. Cairo no longer even needs to be reminded to defending itself against the enemy so long as President as-Sadat intends to sign with him a separate treaty soon. We can not even seriously suppose that any one of the African or Arab states intends to encroach upon the security of Egypt. The opposite is more true, as the actual events have shown.

The Arab and African countries should very seriously consider the danger posed to them by an Egyptian Army taking its orders from the U.S. command. The Egyptian forces in the past attacked the Libyan Jamahiriyah and took part with NATO forces in suppressing the movement of the revolutionaries in the Shaba Province in Zaire. The Egyptian president has already openly expressed his readiness to assign to his country's army police functions against the struggle of the progressive national liberation movement in the African Continent and the Arab world.

When the U.S. military experts and advisers take command of the Egyptian Army, it will actually become an instrument for the implementation of Washington's orders.

Reference must also be made to another secret agreement concluded at Camp David. This provides for close cooperation between the United States and Egypt in the field of espionage. In fact the word cooperation is used here merely to coat the bitter pill with sugar. In fact, the CIA and other espionage services in the United States will have to brief As-Sadat regularly on all regional or international happenings which can influence his policy, as the agreement states.

If we deciphered this phraseology, it would mean that the U.S. espionage services will help Sadat in suppressing every opposition to his seperate capitulationist policy and, more importantly, the U.S. espionage services will themselves name the countries and regions in which the Egyptian Army, commanded by U.S. experts and advisers, should be used in a manner to be suggested by Washington and the Pentagon.

On the political level, the United States, according to the provisions of another secret Camp David agreement, have tried to prevent the realization of the cohesion of the Egyptian regime's Arab opponents. For this purpose, the United States will foment regional crises and disputes designed to ease Arab pressure on As-Sadat.

It is in the light of these agreements that one should look at the worsening conflict in Lebanon, for it is regarded by many observers as the direct result of the seperate agreements of Camp David. Lastly, the United States sought to compel the oil-producing Arab states to continue to provide Egypt with $2 billion annually as payment for its actions against the Arabs and Africans. It may be recalled that none of these countries has supported the Camp David agreements. Could they agree to become a pliant pawn in the Middle East chess game moved by the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists through the Egyptian regime?

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES SUPPRESSING OPPOSITION TO TREATIES

LD082042Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 8, TASS--The Egyptian authorities continue a campaign of persecution of progressive forces, suppressing any manifestation of opposition. The reprisals by the authorities widen in scope as resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks at which a draft separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will be agreed upon is drawing nearer. The National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, Islamic dignitaries and other political forces of the Arab Rupublic of Egypt already declared against signing of the peace treaty which is humiliating for Egypt, which limits its sovereignty and perpetuates the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, the Gaza sector and the Golan Heights.

Reprisals against those who do not share official views are staged under the pretext of the struggle against the so-called "communist danger." In reality, the authorities arrest all those who openly express their disagreement with the course of a separate settlement with Israel, who condemn the capitulatory terms of the agreements reached at Camp David, who come out in defence of progressive social and economic transformations that were made when the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was in office.

Thus, according to a report of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, the security organs arrested 85 Egyptian citizens, charging them with being members of an "extremist left organization." Searches are made in the homes of the arrested. The campaign for "exposing" and arresting left elements spread to all provinces in the country, AL-AHRAM writes.

The newspaper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive Party, does not appear for over two months. The authorities confiscate each issue of the newspaper allegedly for the reason that it contains materials "damaging national unity" and "instigating the population against the government."

The leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt uses these methods to make Egyptians support the course it conducts and to prepare a "favourable atmosphere" for the signing in near future of a separate treaty with Israel, against the will fo the Egyptians and other Arab peoples and to the detriment of their interests.

ISRAELI ECONOMIC MOVES IN OCCUPIED LANDS AIMED AT ANNEXATION

LD101710Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

["Annexation Under the Banner of 'Economic Integration'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--"In the course of 30 years of the existence of the State of Israel, annexation of the lands of the neighbour Arab states has been and remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of its Zionist leadership," the ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY journal says.

"The Zionist leaders are declaring that the Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories are designed to serve as outposts, borders of the Jewish state."

"Thus the construction of a wide network of Jewish settlements in the occupied lands by the Israeli authorities expresses the absolutely clear and definite intention of Tel Aviv to create a situation of 'fait accompli' with the aim of full annexation of these lands. The same aim is also served by the economic policy of the Israeli Government in the captured territories. While the construction of Jewish settlements is called upon to ensure the preservation of Israel's military-political control over the occupied areas, the economic policy of the Israeli Government is directed at creating socio-economic conditions for the annexation of these territories and deriving maximum benefit from their exploitation. In doing so, the main stake is placed on their 'economic integration' with Israel by means of a subtle mechanism of exploitation set up by the government committee for coordination of economic activity in the controlled territories."

By "tying up" the local markets on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza area to the Israeli market, the Tel Aviv authorities have thus placed the economic development of these territories in direct dependance on Israel's economy.

"Broadly using the occupied territories as a commodity market for their industrial products and as suppliers of cheap agricultural produce, the Israeli authorities are at the same time trying to turn them into some kind of a 'trans-shipment base' for promoting Israeli commodities in Jordan and other Arab countries."

"Thus, the annexationist policy of the Israeli Government carried out under the flag of economic integration has increased the economic and political oppression of the Arab population in the occupied territories, contributed towards spreading to these territories a system of a particularly crude form of capitalist exploitation."

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CONVENING OF ARAB SUMMIT

LD101914Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Most Arab countries have agreed to take part in the work of the Arab summit conference to be held on 1 November. The participants at the conference intend to study and plan the means for collective confrontation with the negative results of the capitulation policy of the Egyptian president which led to the Camp David deal. All the Arab countries which have agreed to take part in the coming summit conference have rejected, in one form or another, the unilateral Camp David agreements and have declared that they will have nothing to do with these agreements.

U.S. diplomacy, through its political maneuvering and direct pressure on some Arab countries, has tried to get these countries to join the Egyptian-Israeli talks. However, these attempts failed.

So it appears that the reason Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo rushed to put into legal form the unilateral deals is at the heart of this. It is possible that the reason for continuing Egyptian-Israeli talks, not on Egyptian territory as was agreed upon, but in Washington away from the Arabs who are condemning the betrayal of their rights, could also be due to this. Naturally, the many differences regarding the posture of the Arab countries which are to take part in the coming summit conference vis-a-vis the Middle East settlement must not be ignored. However, the fact that the vast majority of Arab leaders have decided to sit at the round table to study the situation convincingly indicates their increasing comprehension of the vital need to resuscitate Arab solidarity, marshal the forces and the means to continue the active struggle against the Israeli aggression and for total liberation of occupied territories including east Jerusalem and for the immediate restoration of the usurped legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state.

What is also important is that the Palestine Liberation Organization is to take part in the work of the next Arab summit. This indicates that the Arabs do still consider the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONDEMNS OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD092341Y Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 9, TASS--Speaking at a meeting here, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Hamahiriyah, called for the unity of action of all progressive Arab forces in the struggle against the schemings of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East.

Analysing the present-day situation in the region, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi condemned the outcome of the separate talk at Camp David, pointing out that the capitulatory agreement signed by Egyptian President as-Sadat proved a hard blow for the Arab nation. The Egyptian president's traitorous course excluded Egypt from the ranks of fighters for the just interests of Arab peoples for the first time in the history of Arab countries, Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi emphasized. As-Sadat virtually recognized legitimacy of the occupation by Israel of the Arab territories which it captured and which it has no right to do with.

Libya will never submit to imperialist diktat and the subversive plans of the USA and its agents in the Middle East, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated. [Words indistinct] with the other countries participating in the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, Libya will struggle for achieving a just solution to the Middle East problem, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Touching upon the socio-economic transformations in the country, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that they are aimed at developing the economy and raising the living standard of broad popular masses. The general secretary reaffirmed the intention of the Libyan leadership to continue the course towards further restriction of the activities of local bourgeoisie and private sector of the economy.

RELATIVE CALM RETURNS TO BEIRUT AFTER FIERCE BATTLES

LD081736Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 8, TASS--A relative tranquility set in the Lebanese capital since yesterday evening after eight days of fierce battles between armed units of the Lebanese Conservatives, including the so-called "Lebanese Front", and inter-Arab peace-keeping forces.

Armed clashes were stopped after the command of the inter-Arab forces ordered its units to cease fire, to show the maximum restraint and not to answer provocations of the right-wing forces. A statement of the command says that the inter-Arab forces took this measure for the sake of ensuring security and stability in the country. Armed formation of the right-wing forces had to cease fire later. But some artillery salvoes still sound in the eastern districts of the capital and snipers from units of right-wing Christian formations continue fire.

The densely populated quarters of west Beirut were greatly damaged as a result of continuous fighting. They were subjected to barbarous shelling of Israeli warships that were sent to the coast of Lebanon to back the right-wing Christian conservative forces cooperating with Israel. Residential houses in districts populated by Palestinian refugees were destroyed by artillery fire from the sea.

A great damage was also caused to the eastern districts of the capital. Thousands of houses were destroyed there by bombardments. Hundreds of peaceful people were killed. Water and power supply were disrupted in many quarters. The population was left without shelter and food.

Reports coming from Lebanon's southern districts say that Israeli troops are being concentrated close to the Lebanese border. The Israeli military encouraged by the recent collusion in Camp David encourage further aggravation of the situation in Lebanon. According to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, Begin declared outright that Israel will do "everything necessary" to support the right-wing Christian forces in Lebanon.

It is also reported that Israel is bringing additional contingents of troops to the borders with Syria. According to the press, a threat of military intervention against Syria is one of the results of As-Sadat's capitulatory policy before and after the Camp David agreements.

Israeli officials, SUNDAY TIMES writes, openly declare that Egypt, isolated from the rest of the Arab world, will not be opposing in the present situation Israel's intervention on the side of the Lebanese right-wing Christian forces if these forces attack Syria. The Jordanian newspaper AR-RAY' reports that the secret documents signed in Camp David have bound As-Sadat by a commitment under which Egypt must assume a neutral stand in case of an armed conflict between Israel and one or several Arab countries.

Damascus, October 8, TASS--The talks between Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis continue here. According to the press reports, they discussed the situation in Lebanon.

STRIKES CONTINUE IN IRAN; SITUATION TENSE

LD102046Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 10, TASS--A series of strikes continues in (?Iran). They involve teachers of public schools and colleges, students, railway workers, employees of a number of ministries and departments. The newspaper ETTELAAT reports that teachers of 40 primary and secondary schools in Tehran have declared a strike. The railway workers' strike has paralyzed the railway transport. Only individual passenger trains run in and out of Tehran on schedule while scores of goods trains are standing on sidings.

According to the Tehran JOURNAL, the employees of the ministries of finance, commerce, justice and a number of other institutions are on strike. The strike of communications workers is in its sixth day. In Tehran streets, police and [word indistinct] disperse individual groups of demonstrators to prevent any major manifestations. The situation is also strained in the cities of Babol and Amol in the north of the country where casualties were reported as a result of scuffles with police. The newspaper ETTELAAT says that over 120 persons have been killed in the country during a month of unrest which is anti-governmental in character.

REPORT ON PLENARY MEETING OF PDRY PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD062202Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Aden, October 6, TASS--The 12th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which was held under the chairmanship of General Secretary of the National Front CC 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, has closed here. The plenary meeting summed up the results of discussion by the local corganizations of the National Front of the draft programme and charter of the vanguard party of a new type to be tabled at the first congress of the party.

The participants in the meeting discussed the agenda, the draft resolutions of the forthcoming congress and report by the general secretary of the National Front CC. A number of political documents to be tabled at the congress has also been examined.

A.F. Ismail said that the plenary meeting pointed to the necessity of further making every effort for ensuring stability, peace and security in the region, for resolutely struggling against the intrigues of reaction directed against democratic Yemen's national sovereignty and independence. The statement notes that the National Front has given a resolute rebuff to all attempts by the reactionary and imperialist forces at frustrating preparations for the party congress and unleashing a war between the two Yemen states.

PAPER VIEWS DEVELOPING SOVIET-GREEK RELATIONS, AMITY

LD101039Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Dispatch by B. Korolev, NOVOSTI and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent in Greece: "From Roots of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] Athens--Greeks are naturally hospitable. When you meet an ordinary person, he will first share with you a piece of bread and a bottle of wine and only then ask who you are. Today Greeks are also hospitable professionally, so to speak, for the hospitality industry--tourism--has become the second most profitable sector after shipping. And yet the attitude toward a Soviet person here undoubtedly goes beyond purely traditional or professional hospitality.

The explanation of this lies in the country's history. But not only this. The Greeks know, and no one will be able to convince them otherwise, that the USSR is a country which extends the hand of friendship to Greece with the most cordial and disinterested intentions. I believe it would be hard to find a Greek today who has not read and does not know the words addressed to him by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which have been published in literally all the country's newspapers:

"The peoples of our countries are linked by long-standing traditional friendship, whose roots stretch back many centuries. These friendly ties and feelings of mutual sympathy stood the test of time in the difficult periods of our peoples' struggle against common enemies. This is history and cannot be expunged from the people's memory. Many pages have been inscribed in its great book which are equally dear to both Greeks and Russians. But the present day, too, provides many motives for developing broad and multifaceted cooperation between our peoples. There are no disputed issues between the USSR and Greece which could serve as an obstacle to the development of good relations. We Soviet people are prepared for this. Our friendly ties and neighborly relations will undoubtedly benefit peace in Europe and throughout the world."

Even a nonspecialist in the sphere of international relations will note the special feature characteristic of the development of friendly relations between Greece and the USSR. This is the stable trend toward growth and expansion. There is no need to dwell in detail on a quantitative characterization of our relations, although a great deal has been both written and spoken about this recently. And yet, here is one example: The volume of trade between our countries has more than quintupled over the past 5 years. This example, eloquent in itself, is also characteristic of the development of all bilateral contacts.

A guest of Greece admires its fine visage, endeavoring not to notice the rash of advertising. Judging only by the gas stations which are springing up on the very roadsides, you would not immediately gather which country you are in. The same old Esso, Shell, BP, Fina and Texaco. And suddenly--a big red letter "M," like those which invite you into the Moscow subway. This is the Greek firm of (Mamidakisa). Some 10 percent of the liquid fuel used in the country reaches Greece from the USSR. The 13 million tons of Soviet oil is, as people here sometimes put it, the "third warm sea" now washing Greece.

This example is doubly characteristic--it is also significant because the Soviet Union not only shared with Greece the most valuable and the best that it has but supplies it with goods and equipment which help the country's national economy to stand firmly on its own feet. This is already the qualitative aspect of our relations. Machine tools for industry, turbines for power stations, 3,800 tractors for agriculture....

Soviet commodities are flowing into the Greek citizen's daily life, and becoming essential to him every day. In Athens you will certainly see a Greek setting out for work in a suit made from cloth produced on a Soviet machine and riding in a Soviet trolleybus, reading the book "Malaya Zemlya" purchased in a Soviet bookstore and printed on a Soviet printing press. And on the bright yellow side of the trolleybus there will be a big poster: "Buy the Great Soviet Encyclopedia in Greek!"

What we buy from the Greeks also attests to the high quality of our contacts. Valentin Vasilyevich Novakovskiy, an energetic vetern of Soviet foreign trade who has signed very important bilateral deals, showed me a purchase document. Commodities whose sale insures the stability of the Greek national economy occupy first place in our imports from Greece. The USSR is the fifth purchaser in terms of volume; local statisticians could find no data on the range of Greek commodities bought by us. Even without this everyone knows that the Soviet Union holds one of the leading places.

Moreover, both Soviet and Greek specialists believe that a good base has been laid down for the further development of our trade and economic relations. The constant raising of the level of political relations serves as a guarantee that our exchanges will develop successfully and comprehensively in all spheres of material and spiritual culture. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the recent visit of Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis to the USSR that resulted in a number of important new agreements. This visit took place against a background of growing interest in the Soviet Union here.

Sergey Semenovich Ilin, director of the press center of the USSR pavilion at the 43d international fair in Salonika, said:

"There are more than 40 participants in the fair, but the interest in our pavilion has surpassed all the most optimistic expectations of the organizers. On Sundays we are simply physically unable to count the number of all visitors."

Soviet-Greek relations today are undoubtedly at an important stage of their development. They are still far from the standard of relations between countries belonging to different social worlds. There are many people in Greece who would like to push the country off from the path of improving relations with the USSR into the ditch of anti-Sovietism. It is their fault and on their orders that bombs sometimes explode in movie theaters and malicious anti-Soviet fabrications crawl onto the newspaper pages. But this is not the chief thing today. What is important is that an ever increasing number of Greeks are realizing in their minds and hearts that an anti-Soviet poster is out of place in an Athens street. And they walk past it without paying any attention to it. Of course, some people are indignant at the fact that the Soviet Union's anthem is played "too frequently" on Greek television in honor of European champions. But in every such case of every Soviet victory an unprejudiced and honest Greek says loudly and admiringly:

"Bravo, Russians!"

TASS DISCUSSES NEW LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

LD101902Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--TASS commentator Dmitriy Markushev writes:

A new important step has been made in the development of trade relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey--the first long-term trade agreement between the two countries has been initialled in Ankara. The agreement designed for three years plans a 100-150 per cent rise in trade between the USSR and Turkey.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey is stable, and is based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. In the past 15 years alone trade between the two countries increased ten fold. A number of essential steps have been made in the recent time to put trade and economic exchange between the two countries on a regular basis. An intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish commission for economic and technical cooperation began its work in Moscow in December 1976. In spring this year, both sides signed a protocol on trade in 1978-1979. In accordance with the protocol, trade between the two countries is to grow by more than 40 per cent.

The initialling of the new agreement testifies to serious and long-term plans of both countries. The agreement will undoubtedly put the trade links between the USSR and Turkey on a stable and fundamental basis. The decision on conclusion of this agreement was taken during the visit to the USSR in summer this year of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, which has become an important stage in the development of Soviet-Turkish relations.

The many-year long fruitful and mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and Turkey opened up possibilities for the development of political relations between them, specifically for signing a political document on principles of good-neighbourliness and friendly cooperation. We are now witnessing that the development and the deepening of political contacts has given a new effective impetus to the expansion of business links.

WORLD SOLIDARITY DAY WITH S. AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

TASS Commentary

LD101138Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bolkhonko writes: World public is marking on October 11 the day of solidarity with political prisoners of South Africa. ...Steep rocky coasts, barbed wire fences, barking of dogs, watch towers with machine-guns. This is Robben Island. "In Robben, people die slowly", as they say. The staunch fighters against apartheid Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and many others sentenced by the racialists to prison for life are languishing there.

Robben Island has today become a symbol of the South African Republic, which has been turned by that country's racialist rulers into a giant concentration camp. More than 100,000 political prisoners are now jailed in the racialist South African Republic. The number of prisoners is growing from year to year. Brutal tortures, beating and maltreatment lead annually to death of hundreds of prisoners. Last year, African youth leader Steve Biko died as a result of savage beating. Short work of prisoners has become usual practice in the prisons of the South African Republic. As the authorities admitted, a total of 138 persons died last year, "as a result of different causes." The South African Republic is also known for another somber "record"--the world's highest rate of death sentences. The life of many patriots is in danger.

It is the duty of the world public to stay the hand of the butchers, to demand the release of political prisoners of South Africa. The struggle for the release of apartheid prisoners is inseparable from the general struggle for the liquidation of the colonialist-racialist regimes in the south of the African Continent.

It might seem that there is a vast field for the activity of those circles (?in the) West, which are trying to pose for "human right zealots." But the policy of the United States and other Western powers in that part of the world exposes the hypocritical character of these attempts. Contrary to the decisions of the United Nations, financial economic aid continues coming in a wide stream to the south of Africa, arms are shipped via third countries for the suppression of the liberation struggle of African peoples.

The racialist regimes are a base for the imperialist countries of the West in the attainment of their strategic and political objectives in Africa and southern Atlantic. It is not by accident that Rhodesian racialist chief Ian Smith is currently on a visit in the USA and major American radio and television corporations obligingly allowed him to use their channels for the propaganda of his racialist views.

The racialist regimes encouraged by the imperialist circles continues perpetuating crimes. The blood of the patriots is being shed. Prisons are overcrowded with people demanding observance of basic human rights. Poverty and lack of rights remain as before the plight of millions of black citizens in the south of Africa.

Solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces with the political prisoners of South Africa, with the national liberation movement in the south of the continent, is particularly important now that the struggle of peoples in that area has entered a new decisive stage. The entire progressive mankind is siding with this struggle.

ANC Statement

LD101850Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] London, October 10, TASS--Correspondent Brian Bunting reports: On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa, October 11, the African National Congress here has issued a call to the international community to redouble its efforts to secure the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

The daily average of prisoners in South African jails is 100,000, most of them victims of the apartheid laws. Every year hundreds of thousands of Africans are convicted and jailed for offences under the pass laws and other laws which do not apply to whites.

The white man is Denis Goldberg, aged 45, sentenced to life imprisonment in the notorious Rivonia trial in June 1964. He was arrested in July 1963 and has now been in jail for 15 years. Sentenced to life imprisonment with him in that trial were African National Congress leaders Nelson Mandela, who this year celebrated his 60th birthday; Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Indian Congress leader Ahmed Kathrada and other leaders of the liberation movement.

Since the beginning of this year, in the wake of the Soweto rebellion, large numbers of trials under the security laws have been held in all parts of the country, and the number of political prisoners has been increased by several hundred. One of the victims of the security laws is Solomon Kahlangu, the young freedom fighter sentenced to death in March and now awaiting execution at Pretoria central prison.

In addition to political prisoners serving jail sentences after being convicted in court, the jails are full of prisoners who have been detained without trial and never brought before a court. Nobody knows for certain how many detainees there are.

Political prisoners in South Africa are treated with appalling brutality and inhumanity. Since detention without trial was first introduced, 51 prisoners held under the security laws have been killed while under police "interrogation", the most notorious case being that of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader whose death after his arrest by Port Elizabeth security police last year roused world-wide protests.

The ANC statement says the aim of the racist regime is clearly to break the morale of the prisoners, but in this they will never succeed. The courage and determination of the prisoners have remained undimmed.

The statement concludes: "Vigorous campaigns must be launched for the release of all South African political prisoners. The campaign to stop the execution of Solomon Mahlangu must be strengthened and extended.

"We are convinced that the international community can intensify the world campaign. Your concerted action can create more favourable conditions for our ultimate victory.

"On our part we pledge to spare neither our lives nor our labour to rid the world of the scourge of South African racism, fascism and international aggression and to build a non-racial democratic South Africa."

'ELECTION FARCE' IN NAMIBIA A CHALLENGE TO WORLD PUBLIC

LD102200Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] While the United Nations Security Council was rounding out its debate on Namibia, the racist South African authorities announced the coming general elections in that illegally occupied territory. The polling day has been moved to 4 December. Here in Moscow the government paper IZVESTIYA made this comment.

The hasty preparations for the election farce can be (?witnessed) throughout Namibia. Pretoria has offered the so-called Democratic Alliance of Turnhalle, which consists of representatives of the white community and corrupt tribal elite, to have radio, television and dozens of cars and helicopters to conduct a propaganda campaign. The decision to call the elections earlier follows the change of leadership in racist Pretoria. The new prime minister of South Africa, Pieter Botha, who has retained the defense portfolio, has given up the last pretences of [word indistinct] legality and openly banks on military matters to preserve the white minority rule.

The international public regards Pretoria's step as a blatant challenge. The unilateral conduct of the elections torpedoes the resolution of the United Nations Security Council, which has just confirmed the need for the colonial administration in Namibia to withdraw from the territory and to surrender power to the Namibian people in compliance with the United Nations decisions and through the United Nations mediation. The (?intransigence) of the racist regime is (?encouraged) by the Western guarantees of not using economic sanctions against Pretoria.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU has noted in this connection that the African people are perfectly aware of Western treachery. The imperialist powers fear, and with good reason, that elections under international control would bring victory to the South-West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate and plenipotentiary representative of the (?native) Namibians. To prevent this they untied the hands of the racists and led to the setting up of a puppet regime in Namibia. By so doing both the West and Pretoria have again demonstrated their desire to continue plundering Namibia's natural wealth and to keep that territory as a military vantage point to deal with independent Africa.

TIME RIPE FOR 'DECISIVE ACTION' AGAINST S. AFRICAN RACISTS

LD101426Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The new South African prime minister Pieter Botha has declared that his country refuses to carry through the United Nations plan for Namibia and intends to hold elections there in December under South Africa's control. Our observer Andrey Dolgov writes the following in comment.

The refusal to go by the settlement plan proposed by the United Nations Security Council shows that the South African ruling circles want to preserve their rule in Namibia with the help of (?strength). The last few months have made it obvious that the South-West Africa People's Organization will win if genuinely free elections are held in Namibia. By its persistent struggle for Namibia's genuine independence SWAPO has earned itself a high repute in the country. It has left other puppet parties backed by South Africa with no chance for a political future.

It's common knowledge that the Western powers largely depend on South Africa for imports of strategically important minerals. With its bellicose statement the new South African Administration would like to bring pressure on the Western powers and force them to back the maneuvers aimed at setting up a puppet state in Namibia. The racists have already done something in this direction. The intention of Western foreign ministers to pay a visit to Pretoria once again following the new prime minister's statement is a case in point.

The events in Namibia and around it indicate that the time is ripe for taking the most decisive action against the South African racists. That was exactly the point made by the foreign minister of Cameroon at the current session of the UN General Assembly. He stressed in his statement that the United Nations Security Council should apply Article Seven of the United Nations Charter to South Africa, envisaging the introduction of compulsory international sanctions.

The Soviet Union's stand on the Namibian issue is consistent and clear cut. The Soviet Union insists on South Africa's immediate withdrawal from Namibia. It fully backs the demands put forward by the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, the South-West Africa People's Organization. The organization presses for the withdrawal of all the occupation forces from Namibian territory, the liberation of all political prisoners and the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision. When these conditions are met the road will be cleared to a genuine solution of the Namibia problem.

BOTHA VOICES CONFIDENCE IN WESTERN SUPPORT FOR REGIME

LD092228Y Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, October 9, TASS--Pieter Botha, the new prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, stated that he will not allow the African majority to come to power in the country. Speaking at a meeting of the Nationalist Party in Cape Town he vowed to stick to that course.

The prime minister voiced confidence that in the pursuance of such a course the Republic of South Africa will get full support from the West which, as he said, is vitally interested in keeping the present-type Republic of South Africa. He said Western countries will enable the Republic of South Africa to do everything that it deems necessary to defend its regime.

Continuing also as the minister of defence, Pieter Botha did maximum to consolidate the military machinery of the state of apartheid, and brought it close to possession of nuclear weapons. As a member of the top line-up of the secret fascist society Broederbond which is secretly in charge of all state institutions of the country, he also took a hand in the elaboration and endorsement of many repressive laws.

Pieter Botha is one of the most rabid advocates of the tough course with regard to the African population of the Republic of South Africa. In the opinion of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa which is at the head of the struggle of the country's oppressed masses against the racist order, his appointment to the premiership in place of Vorster means a boost to the reprisals and terror against all the opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination.

FASCIST COUP BY MERCENARIES IN RHODESIA NOT IMPOSSIBLE

LD042028Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--"The racist regime in Salisbury is doomed. Neither bloody repressions, armed-to-the-teeth mercenaries, nor imperialism's secret assistance are able to save it", says IZVESTIYA commentator today.

"The racialist regime of Rhodesia is perpetrating ever new acts of aggression against the neighbouring states, particularly Mozambique and Zambia". "The cutthroats of the Rhodesian 'Premier' Smith resort to the 'scorched earth tactics' when launching piratic raids on the territory of the states that render support to the Zimbabwe patriots."

At the same time Smith is expanding the scope of punitive operations in the territory of Rhodesia proper, too. Salisbury recently announced a state of emergency in several areas of the country. By this step Smith gave a completely free hand to the racialist punitive forces, the right to burn down with impunity whole villages, to shoot civilians on charges of "helping the guerrillas."

"Nevertheless, the commentator continues, the positions of the racialist authorities are growing weaker. Even a part of the country's white population refuses to back the rotten regime. Every month the borders of Rhodesia are crossed legally or illegally by thousands of refugees, who are dissatisfied with Smith's racialist policy or who fear the chasm into which the country is being drawn by the clinging-to-power racialist rulers.

"Endeavouring to replenish the dwindling ranks of the defenders of their racialist 'bastion,' Smith is now staking on recruitment of mercenaries abroad. Professional killers are hastening to serve him. Their numbers are growing steadily, and foreign commentators do not rule out the possibility of a fascist coup, to which this almost uncontrollable mass of adventurists may resort."

IZVESTIYA HAILS SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

LD062150Y Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Prospects of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--At present, Angolan public is celebrating the second anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola, which became an important landmark in the history of Soviet-Angolan relations, writes the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Luanda. Under the treaty, the Soviet Union renders assistance to the young republic to achieve a speedy restoration of its economy.

Today, Soviet experts in the oil and power industries, geology and cotton farming, are working in Angola. In the Huila Province, Soviet experts are helping Angola to build a wheat-growing state farm.

"In a short period of time, Soviet ship builders have helped to start work at the Lobito shipyards on the Atlantic Ocean," continues the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Luanda. At present, the shipyards are repairing over ten ships monthly from different parts of the world.

Soviet experts are helping their Angolan colleagues to restore fish processing factories. They have conducted extensive research to study the fish resources of Angola. Speaking highly of their contribution, the fisheries minister, Lopes da Camara, stressed the big role of the experts from the USSR fishing fleet in training Angolan fishermen.

INDOCHINA

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN INVASION ATTEMPT

LD071837Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 7, TASS--The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reports that Kampuchean troops made an attempt to invade the Vietnamese territory in the area of Tay Ninh Province. Large units were used in this attempt. But as a result of precise actions of units of the Vietnamese People's Army deployed in the area, a division and a regiment of the Kampuchean Army participating in the raid were routed. 500 Kampuchean troops were killed and several hundred were wounded and taken prisoner. The remaining Kampuchean troops stampeded beyond the line of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, the newspaper reports.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN THANH LE THANKS USSR FOR SUPPORT

OW060233Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[Statement by Nguyen Thanh Le, first deputy head of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, on his visit to USSR--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] During our visit to the USSR, we noted the warm sentiments of the fraternal Soviet people for our Vietnamese people. Wherever we went, we noticed the same sincere, fraternal and profound sentiments toward our Vietnamese people on the part of our Soviet comrades, whether cadres or common people. We noted in particular that our comrade Soviet communists and all Soviet people, including workers, farmers and intellectuals, have expressed their indignation with the irrational acts of the reactionary forces in Peking, which are carrying out their expansionist, hegemonistic policy toward Vietnam, a socialist, sovereign state. We must say that in carrying out its policy toward Vietnam, Peking's leadership has run counter to the desires of the Chinese people and genuine Chinese revolutionaries who want to further consolidate and strengthen friendship with Vietnam. Its acts have run counter to socialism, communism, peace and national independence.

Through their press, documents and feelings the Soviet people have manifested their full support for Vietnam, their determination to remain at Vietnam's side and their opposition to the erroneous anti-Vietnamese acts of the reactionary Peking forces.

We must also mention the CPSU Politburo resolution issued after the Crimea meetings between Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other leaders of fraternal parties which referred to the USSR's full support for and unity with Vietnam's struggle for national independence and peace. I hereby wish to express the deep gratitude of the Vietnamese people, including Vietnamese communists, toward the comradely Soviet people for their unreserved, fraternal and communist support of our people.

As the 41st anniversary of the October Revolution draws near, I respectfully wish the CPSU and fraternal Soviet people many outstanding achievements in producing and in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress resolution. I wish to convey to Moscow radio listeners my respectful and most fraternal greetings. I understand the Soviet people are about to commemorate the first anniversary of their new Constitution, a communist building constitution reflecting Soviet revolutionary achievements recorded over the past 60 years. This document reflects the achievements not only of the USSR but also the international communist movement, international communism and progressive mankind. Last year, when our Soviet comrades made the draft of their new constitution public, we were preparing our own new constitution. We studied the Soviet draft very carefully and tried to draw ours in its spirit.

On the occasion of the coming first anniversary of your constitution, we convey our greetings to you, comrades, and again respectfully wish the fraternal Soviet people many great achievements in implementing the new Soviet Constitution.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S AFRICAN TOUR HAILED

LD041612Y Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--"The African tour of a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Vice-President of the Republic Nguyen Huu Tho, has been in progress for almost a month," writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The envoys of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam visited Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, Malo, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Angola.

Thousands of kilometres lie between all these countries and Vietnam. The peoples speak different languages, live in societies with different social systems. But what brings them all together is the striving for peace, for a rapid advance along the road of economic and social progress. This striving has been the key-note of all conversations representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam held with leaders of young states of the African Continent.

Leaders of African countries are unanimous in a high appraisal of the significance of the Vietnamese people's victory as a symbol of the triumph of the forces of progress, peace and justice. Accepting this high appraisal, representatives of the heroic people of Vietnam expressed gratitude to the peoples and governments of African countries for the moral-political and material support during the war-years and in the current period of post-war rehabilitation.

"In the course of the Vietnamese delegation's negotiations in African countries expressed has been solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, emphasized has been the need of elimination of the racist regimes in the south of the African Continent," the NEW TIMES writes. Noted has been support for the stands of the progressive Arab regimes on questions of establishing peace in the Middle East.

One of the main topics of discussion has been the situation obtaining in the Indochina Peninsula through the guilt of the Peking leadership.

"Coincidence or proximity of views on the questions discussed, the desire that has been expressed to strengthen political, economic and cultural links have shown once again that Peking's attempts to isolate Vietnam are suffering a failure."

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM NEW YORK

LD101604Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1539 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Moscow today on his way home from New York. He headed his country's delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

TENG'S JAPAN VISIT POSTPONEMENT DISCUSSED

CW091033Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's official visit to Japan, which was scheduled for 20 October, has been rescheduled for 22 October--2 days later than originally scheduled. In this connection, Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports the following:

Ostensibly, the reason for the postponement of Teng's visit to Japan to 22 October is that the extraordinary Diet session is scheduled to close on 21 October. However, the possibility that the Diet session may drag on was taken into account when an itinerary for Teng's visit to Japan was made public. The real reason for the postponement lies somewhere else.

As a matter of fact, 21 October is Antiwar Day in Japan. The Japanese Government does not want Teng to see the many rallies and demonstrations that will be held on that day in connection with the constitution which prohibits Japan from possessing armed forces, launching a war or protesting against the emergency legislation bill.

The signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty heaped fuel on the fire of militarism which has long been smoldering in Japan. The government is well aware of the possibility that the rallies and demonstrations to be held on 21 October may indirectly be directed against that treaty. The Japanese Government does not want to let Teng Hsiao-ping personally see that its various plans for drawing Japan into military ventures are meeting with the people's strong opposition. If he were to visit Japan on 21 October, he would see for himself that although Peking has succeeded in making Japan pursue an identical policy against the USSR and other socialist countries, the Japanese people do not support this.

The ink on the treaty signed in Peking has not yet dried and the Japanese Diet has not yet taken action on the treaty. But Peking's leadership has already set out to implement the treaty provisions aimed at promoting the strengthening of militarism in Japan. A deputy chief of the PLA General Staff was the first Chinese official to visit Japan after the signing of the treaty, and two retired military officers and a former technical officer who participated in the Self-Defense Forces' missile development program while on active duty were the first Japanese officials to visit China.

Participants in the 21 October demonstration, which will start off at Meiji Park, will carry slogans calling for the protection of the peace constitution. These slogans signify opposition to Peking's encroachment upon the peace constitution. The Japanese Government decided to postpone Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan for 2 days because it did not want him to see this demonstration.

JSP DELEGATION LEADER DISCUSSES VISIT TO USSR

CW090613Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Oct 78 CW

[Talk by Dietman Kiichi Murayama, member of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee and leader of the party activist group visiting the USSR --recorded

[Excerpts] Our Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] activist group has been visiting the USSR since 20 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. This is the 10th JSP group to visit the USSR. The nine-man group began its USSR visit in Moscow and then went to Samarkand and Leningrad before returning to Moscow. The purpose of our visit is to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the JSP and CPSU and to learn from the CPSU's experience in building socialism.

This is the first JSP activist group to visit the USSR in 4 years. The present world situation, especially the presence of the danger of war in Asia, makes it imperative for the people of the two countries to strengthen friendship and solidarity. Our trip has been prompted by this need. Thus, we have traveled to the USSR. During our trip, short as it is, we have met CPSU and other officials at various localities. We are grateful for the amicable receptions, transcending differences in race and nationality, that have been afforded us.

On 4 October we held talks with officials of the CPSU Central Committee, during which we were briefed on the CPSU view of the international situation and problems concerning socialism. We are planning another meeting tomorrow. The JSP is a party committed to building socialism in Japan and we plan to explain our position on this. We plan to attend tomorrow's meeting with a view to expanding areas of agreement between the two parties while leaving areas of disagreement as they are. This basic approach stems from our desire to strengthen friendship and settle issues on the basis of the 1974 JSP-CPSU joint statement.

NO PROSPECTS SEEN IN JAPAN'S TRADE WITH PRC

LD081404Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov with Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] [Volkov] To achieve a rapprochement with Japan and to conclude the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with it on Chinese terms, Peking promised Japanese businessmen the possibility of selling China $40 to $50 billion worth of industrial goods over the next 8 years. I will ask our correspondent in Tokyo, Vladimir Tsvetov, to tell us how Japanese industrial and financial circles have reacted to Peking's promise.

[Tsvetov] Amidst the depression which the Japanese economy has been unable to extricate itself from for 5 years now, and in a situation of resolute opposition to Japanese exports in the United States and Common Market countries, Japanese businessmen were delighted by the possibility of selling China goods worth a fantastically enormous sum over a short period. For this reason, the Japanese business world actively supported the earliest possible conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty.

[Volkov] Some 2 months have passed since the conclusion of the treaty, are there any changes in the position of Japanese businessmen?

[Tsvetov] Yes, and highly significant ones. I would even say that part of Japan's industrial and financial circles is now undergoing a sobering process. None other than the head of the Chinese section of the Japan External Trade Organization which is in charge of coordinating Japanese foreign trade, has declared: Japanese-Chinese trade has no prospects. China is incapable of offering Japan anything which it would be interested in.

[Volkov] Peking has expressed the intention of purchasing whole works and enormous quantities of equipment in Japan. What do Japanese business circles think of such Chinese offers?

[Tsvetov] Businessmen have been seized by serious doubts about China's ability to pay for her purchases. Foreign currency reserves in China amount to merely $2 billion, while deals worth $10 billion are presently under negotiation. Where will Peking get the missing 8 billion? Japanese businessmen are increasingly beginning to think that the Chinese proposals for expanding trade with Japan are the usual Peking bluff, calculated to achieve political ends, namely the formation of a Sino-Japanese anti-Soviet alliance.

[Volkov] Who, in Japanese business circles, supports broad trade and economic ties with China?

[Tsvetov] First and foremost, it is the arms producers. The Japanese economic and military delegations which have recently visited China received a vow in Peking to the effect that in purchasing arms and military equipment from Japan, the Chinese side would not count the cost and would pay in full even if it had to spend all its foreign currency reserves to do so.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN TOKYO

LD100948Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 10, TASS--Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt arrived for an official visit here today. He will hold negotiations with Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda on questions of bilateral relations and will discuss with him the situation now obtaining in the international monetary-financial market.

The FRG chancellor is accompanied in his trip by a group of representatives of big West German companies. As a result of the advance of Japanese concerns on West European markets, the deficit of the EEC countries in trade with Japan amounted to 5,200 million dollars in 1977, including the FRG--about 1,300 million dollars. This is a cause of anxiety in Bonn and in capitals of other states of the "nine." Industrialists of the FRG demand that Tokyo should take measures to facilitate the access of West German commodities to Japanese markets and thus lessen the huge favourable balance of Japanese trade.

Japan, in its turn, is alarmed by attempts to form a "European monetary union," regarding this as infringement upon the interests of Japanese concerns.

JAPANESE-U.S. TRADE, FISHING TALKS END 'IN FAILURE'

LD080944Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 8, TASS--The Japanese-U.S. talks on trade and fisheries, which were held here in the course of four days, ended in failure. The Japanese side flatly refused to make any concessions in answer to the demands of the United States on a considerable cut in customs tariffs on the import of American fish products and on an increase of the volume of purchases by Japan in the USA. A spokesman for the U.S. Commerce Department said that Washington intends to limit the quota of fish catch by the Japanese in the 200-mile economic zone of the United States.

KAPITONOV EDITS ANTHOLOGY ON CPSU ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD101115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Published by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] An anthology of documents, "Questions of the CPSU's Party Organizational Work" [Voprosy Organizatsionno-Partivnoy Raboty KPSS], has been published. It includes the full texts or extracts from the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the relevant sections of L.I. Brezhnev's reports at these congresses as well as the resolutions of party Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat on party organizational issues.

The anthology's materials reflect the party's line aimed at the further consolidation of the party ranks, the improvement of the party leadership of society, and the strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life.

The anthology was prepared for printing under the general editorship of I.V. Kapitonov.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT AZERBAIJANI FESTIVAL CLOSING CONCERT

AU061526Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] In their creative reports the participants in the Azerbaijani SSR Literature and Art Days, which took place in the Ukraine on the eve of the first anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, revealed to the Ukraine's working people the generous and melodious soul of their people as well as their talents. The final concert given yesterday in the Ukraina Culture Palace resounded like a majestic hymn in honor of the beloved fatherland and the inviolable union of the sister republics.

The audience warmly received Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedorchuk, Malanchuk and Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyank. Present in the hall were Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; ministers and leaders of Ukrainian creative unions. The audience warmly applauded the Azerbaijani SSR delegation headed by Bagirov, Azerbaijani CP Central Committee secretary, and well-known men of letters and art from the fraternal republic.

The concert was very successful.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINIST READINGS ON CONSTITUTION

LD070650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Leninist readings "USSR Constitution Is Alive, Functioning and Working" took place in the Smolnyy, Leningrad today. Veterans of the Bolshevik Party, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Civil War heroes of labor and innovators took part. "Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the readings."

GRISHIN, AFANASYEV AT MOSCOW READINGS ON BREZHNEV BOOK

LD101822Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An important front in the struggle for communism--this is the theme of the socio-political readings, which began in Moscow today. The first readings, devoted to the works of Leonid Brezhnev--topical questions of the ideological work of the CPSU--were opened by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of PRAVDA, delivered a report entitled: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Book--Topical Questions of the Ideological Work of the CPSU--A Major Contribution to the Theory and Practice of Communist Education."

SOLOMENTSEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON VUZES

LD101340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An All-Union conference for workers in VUZes opened in Moscow today to discuss tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving the effectiveness of scientific research work at VUZes. In the presidium are Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Trapeznikov and Shauro, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and prominent scientists and chiefs of a number of ministries and departments.

The conference was opened by Comrade Solomentsev. He conveyed from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to participants in the conference and all workers in the republic's VUZes wishes for further successes in their noble work. A report was delivered by Obraztsov, RSFSR minister for higher and secondary specialized education.

ALIYEV PRESENT AT MUSEUM OPENING CEREMONY IN BAKU

LD101940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An apartment-museum of Stepan Shaumyan, leader of the legendary commune, has opened in Baku. An exhibition devoted to the life of Lenin's glorious follower has been staged. Present at the museum opening ceremony was Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

LENIN MONUMENT IN BIROBIDZHAN--A meeting devoted to unveiling a monument to V.I. Lenin was held today in Lenin Square in Birobidzhan. The meeting was opened by Yevgeniy Vasilyevich (Tritsay), first secretary of the Birobidzhan Gorkom. It was addressed by Lev Borisovich Shapiro, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Jewish Obkom, and Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom. Podgayev, chairman of the Khabarovsk Krayispolkom, and Duvakin, chairman of the Jewish Oblispolkom, attended the meeting. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA REPORTS 71 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN GATHERED

LD110557Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The grain crop has been gathered from more than 71 million hectares in the RSFSR, according to the republican Central Statistical Administration. The grain harvest is continuing chiefly in the European part of the RSFSR, while the work is nearing completion in Western Siberia. Lifting of sugar beets is practically completed in Altayskiy Kray. Farms are completing flax pulling in the normal time, and potato lifting has almost been completed in this zone.

Chief attention is now being given to the future crop. Seed preparation, cleaning and sorting is in progress. In Western Siberia the plan for winter rye sowing has been overfulfilled; sown areas are now being tended and dressed, and preparations for sown retention are underway. Active plowing of winter fallow is in progress; as a rule, this is being done by large detachments equipped with powerful tractors. In the short period remaining before forsts, the farms of Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya and neighboring oblasts are to plow more than 4 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 9-10 OCT

LD110530 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 9 October (Agricultural Workers Day) says that many rural workers will spend the holiday in the fields this year. Because of cold weather, the maturing of late crops has been delayed, and harvesting work is still continuing in many regions. The same report says that about 1/2 of the cotton crop is still to be picked in the Central Asian Republics, and machinery is still at work in sunflower, rice and corn fields in many areas. At the same time the radio reports that the grain harvest is nearly complete in Irkutskaya Oblast, where grain crops remain to be gathered on less than 100,000 hectares, mainly in the northern rayons. Grain yields there are reported to be higher than last year, with many farms obtaining 20-30 quintals per hectare. The same report also notes that the harvesting of corn for grain and silage is coming to an end in Kirgizia; cutting is completed on 100,000 hectares to date.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports that the last harvesting complexes left the beetfields of Altayskiy Kray on 9 October, and a total of 440,000 tons of sugar beets had been delivered to reception points. At the same time the radio also reports that in Tselinogradskaya Oblast autumn plowing is being completed on 70,000 hectares daily, with over 1/2 of the work completed so far.

At 0000 GMT on 10 October the radio reports that farms in Tadzhikistan have delivered over 500,000 tons of raw cotton to delivery points so far, which exceeds last year's record at this date, but the radio does not specify how much.

GRAIN HARVESTING, SEED QUALITY IN RSFSR REVIEWED

LD101314Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Harvesting of grain crops in the RSFSR is nearing completion. Grain from approximately 6 million hectares is still to be gathered in . These are mainly fields in the Non-Chernozem Zone. About 13 million tons of seed grain, grain and leguminous crops have been procured in the republic for next year's harvest; that is, over 90 percent. In addition, over 800,000 tons have been laid in for reserve stocks.

Farms of Chelyabinskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts have completed seed procurement. A total of 22 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR have completed this task. Bashkirskaya ASSR, Bryanskaya, Omskaya and many other oblasts have nearly completed this work.

Among those lagging behind are: Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Tatarskaya ASSR, Orlovskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts. The RSFSR Agriculture Ministry believes that in Novosibirskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, and Bashkirskaya ASSR, measures are not being taken to set up reserve stocks, and all possibilities are not being utilized to lay in seeds in Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Rostromskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts.

The quality of over 1/2 of the total amount of seeds has been checked, revealing that 40 percent have been brought up to sowing condition. A total of 32 percent of the seeds available correspond to the first and second sowing standard classes. The best seeds are in Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Checking of seeds has not yet commenced in Smolenskaya, Ryazanskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts.

OSYCHKIN: SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE DELAYS SOME SOWING

LD101934Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Harvesting of agricultural crops is ending on the country's fields. At the same time, fieldworkers are creating the basis for the next harvest. Winter crops have already been sown on more than 32 million hectares. Here is a report by agronomist Nikolay Petrovich Osychkin, editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN's Agriculture Department.

Sowing is currently underway in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, the North Caucasus and south Kazakhstan. In the Ukraine 95 percent of winter crops have been sown with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers. In the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Ukraine, along the Volga, and in Belorussia the fields are covered with vigorous shoots. Moisture reserves are promoting the good development of crops. Autumn top-dressing is being carried out by farms in the Ukraine and many oblasts of the RSFSR. Surplus water is being removed from the fields, and preparations have begun for snow retention and spring top-dressing.

Winter fallow has been prepared for spring sowing on over 1/2 of the planned area in the country. By the end of the first 10 days of October, more land had been plowed than at the same time last year by sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, the Altay, the Kuban and the Don. In eastern regions the boardless method of tilling the soil is the most effective, and in Kazakhstan alone it is being used on 15 million hectares. Farms of Saratovskaya Oblast have set up large plowing detachments and links; concentrating powerful tractors in them, they have organized round-the-clock fieldwork.

But the situation is not thus everywhere, unfortunately. In many regions lagging has been allowed. Only 1/3 of the future spring crops area has been plowed in Stavropolskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya Oblast. This urgent work is going slowly in Voronezh and Ulyanovsk fields. In Smolenskaya Oblast, due to a shortage of spare parts, 900 plowing tractors cannot go into the fields. Kustanay farms are experiencing a severe shortage of parts for deep-hoeing and boardless plows. These supplies are being held up by enterprises of the Ministry of Tractors and Agricultural Machine Building.

COSMOS-1043 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 10 OCT

LD110846Y Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1043 was launched in the Soviet Union on October 10 to continue outer space exploration.

Its initial period of revolution is 97.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--650, minimum--625 km, inclination of the orbit--81.1 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

'VALUABLE INFORMATION' GAINED FROM SALYUT RESEARCH

LD110329Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 orbital complex, are continuing to unload the cargo vessel and preparing to refuel the station. The cosmonauts have temporarily stopped research under the scientific programme while they work with Progress-4.

Meanwhile intense work on the results of experiments conducted on previous days is in progress on the ground. Our commentator notes in particular that a great deal of information has been received from work with the onboard submillimeter telescope. The crew has been conducting research in all the wavelengths of radiation received--ultraviolet, infrared and submillimeter. It is the first time that a sensitive receiver for very low energy radiation has been put into orbit. The specialists' primary objective at this stage is to determine the capabilities of the system and the theoretical possibilities for gathering results in space using the kind of technology now available. Everything went well the first time, so there are grounds for optimism. A great deal of information for improving the design of the instrument has been gained.

The picture is different regarding the results in the ultraviolet region; new information has been gained in this field. Valuable information about the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere has been transmitted to earth via telemetric channels. This is virtually the first time such work has been carried out from space, and scientists were not too hopeful of complete success. However, what they did accomplish exceeded all expectations. For the first time there has been an opportunity to make a precise evaluation of many features of the ozone layer, that protective blanket against the harsh solar ultraviolet radiation. This is especially important when one considers that, in the opinion of many scientists, the influence of industrial discharges into the atmosphere is already being felt by this layer. Therefore the work carried out with the onboard submillimeter telescope can be considered the forerunner of future regular observations of a part of the earth's atmosphere that is inaccessible to probes from the ground.